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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LITTLE MAN'S SON

SUCCEEDS IN EVADING THE LAW'S EXACTIONS.

HIS MOTHER COMES TO HIS AID

And the Pair Take a Revenue Cutter Out to Meet the Majestic, Where the Royal Household Is Taken on Board.

NEW YORK, September 2.—[Special.]—Russell Harrison was probably the happiest man in New York today.

He outwitted Collector Fassett and Secretary Foster, and secured the revenue cutter Grant to bring his wife and sister up the bay.

THE OLD LADY APPEARS.

After refusing Russell's request for the use of the cutter, Secretary Foster learned that the president's wife was coming to New York to meet Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison. He then ordered Collector Fassett to place the cutter Grant at the disposal of Mrs. Harrison. This was done, and this morning Prince Russell went aboard with his mother.

RUSSELL TAKES CHARGE.

He at once took charge of the cutter. The Grant met the Majestic at quarantine, and there the prince had his wife and Mrs. McKee transferred to the cutter and brought them in triumph to the city.

It was a clear evasion of the orders of Secretary Foster, but as the president's wife was aboard, nothing can be done about it. The prince was very proud of his triumph, and will probably ask for a man-of-war next time.

Jones Will Not Run Independent.

A morning republican paper today published a special from Troy, N. Y., stating that Lieutenant Governor Jones would be an independent candidate for governor of New York this fall, running as a Farmers' Alliance and Labor Union candidate. Mr. Jones arrived in the city at noon today. He denied that he was going to run as an independent candidate, but said he had decided to go before the democratic state convention as a candidate for the nomination for governor. He refused to say what he would do in the event he did not receive the nomination. It is well known that Jones does not stand the ghost of a show of being nominated by the democrats. It is believed he is being urged by the anti-Tammany democrats of the state to run as an independent candidate. He claims that the labor men and the farmers will support him in the democratic convention.

Senator Cameron's Old Flame.

Mary E. Oliver, formerly of New Orleans, is under arrest in this city charged with swindling. She was going about the city dressed as a Sister of Charity and begging money for the poor, which she appropriated to her own use. She was known as Sister Beatrice May. She is the woman who, in 1879, sued Senator Simon Cameron for $50,000 damages for alleged breach of promise. It is said she has a husband living in Louisville, Ky. Her swindling operations in this city have been going on for a long time. It is said she has been very successful. Senator Cameron was a "visiting statesman," who went to the south after the election of 1876 on behalf of the republicans to try to fix things. When in New Orleans he made the acquaintance of Mary E. Oliver. The intimacy then formed led to her following the senator to Washington where, in 1877, he secured a clerkship in the tresury department for her. Her conduct caused gossip in the department, and she was finally either removed or asked to resign. She then began to harass the senator, until finally, to get rid of her, he placed $1,000 in the hands of A. G. Riddle to be given to her. She was asked to sign a receipt for all demands but she refused and demanded marriage. At length she brought suit for breach of promise. On the stand she produced four letters, which, she said, were written by the senator. These letters were full of love-like expressions.

The defendant claimed that they were forgeries. General Benjamin F. Butler, counsel for Senator Cameron, drew forth admissions from the woman, while on the witness stand, which stamped her as an adventuress. A verdict was rendered in Senator Cameron's favor. She has for several years successfully concealed her identity by assuming the garb of a Sister of Charity and the name of Beatrice May. She was well known in the south fifteen or twenty years ago.

THE LAST DAY

On Which Four and a Half Per Cent Will Be Paid On Bonds.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Interest on the uncontinued 4½ per cent bonds ceased today. The amount presented for redemption up to noon today was $1,300,000, making a total of $3,300,000 presented at the treasury department for that purpose. The privilege of continuing the 4½ per cent bonds at 2 per cent will be extended indefinitely.

The treasury department today resumed the purchase of silver. The amount offered was 924,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 679,000 ounces.

The secretary of the treasury today issued the following circular in regard to the continuance of the 4½ per cent bonds:

"Public notice is hereby given that the time within which bonds of the 4½ per cent loan will be received at the office of the secretary of the treasury for continuance with interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum has been extended until further notice, and the circular of July 3, 1891, under which said bonds have heretofore been received for continuance, is modified accordingly. Interest at 4½ per cent on all bonds of said loan will cease this day, in accordance with the terms of the circular of June 2, 1891, but bonds presented for continuance under this circular will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, from September 2, 1891."

WHAT SECRETARY FOSTER SAYS.

Secretary Foster said this afternoon that the extension of the time for the continuance of the 4½ per cent bonds is made because of the fact, developed by correspondence, that some holders of bonds, through absence or other causes, have been unable to present them for continuance within the time specified in the former circular.

The amount of four and halfs continued at 2 per cent today is $145,450, making the total continued under the circular of July 2d, $23,554,000. Of these bonds, $3,546,900 were held by individuals, and $20,007,100 were held by national banks as a basis of circulation. There are still $1,580,650 4½ per cent bonds held by about fifty national banks to secure their circulation, nearly all of which will probably be presented for continuation at 2 per cent, because, now being "non-interest-bearing bonds," they are no longer available as security for national bank circulation, and if not continued at 2 per cent will have to be replaced by 4 per cent bonds, otherwise the national bank circulation which they represent will have to be reduced accordingly. The total amount of 4½ per cent bonds presented for redemption to date is $6,487,700.

This includes all bonds received at the treasury department up to the close of business today, amounting to $3,986,700, and all that have been received at the New York subtreasury up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, aggregating $3,[illegible]. They will be redeemed in gold, if gold is demanded, as soon as the department finds that the proper requirements have been complied with. There are $20,500,000 4½ per cents outstanding, in addition to those otherwise disposed of as above stated.

TO MOVE THE CROPS.

The Treasury Preparing for the Rush for Small Bills.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—[Special.]—The treasury department is already taking steps with a view to meeting the demand that will be made upon it for small notes to be used in handling the crops this year. The crops being so enormous, the demand for such notes will be much greater than ever before.

The crop movement has already begun, but the demand upon the treasury is not yet as great as it was this time last year. This is because Chicago and St. Louis, which are becoming the great western distributing points for crop funds, have been accumulating small notes for the emergency. But they cannot hold out long. Then there will be a rush upon the treasury. To facilitate the placing of money where it is needed, the department has just directed the subtreasury officials in New York to receive directly from the correspondents there of banks throughout the country gold coin and gold certificates as deposits for the shipment of small notes from here, the express charges to be deducted at government contract rates. Silver dollars will be furnished as heretofore. All the money that will be sent out upon such deposits will be fresh from the bureau of engraving and printing, and this, it is hoped at the department, will have the effect of stopping to some extent the numerous complaints that it receives from sections of country remote from the subtreasuries, that Uncle Sam's paper money is so ragged and dirty as to constitute a disgrace.

THEY HAD NO CASE.

Judge Houk on the Alliance Scheme to Perfect Foreclosure.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—A special from Hutchinson, Kas., says: The alliance scheme to defeat the foreclosure of mortgages on homesteads, received its quietus, so far as this judicial district is concerned, in Judge Houk's court yesterday. C. G. Clark, a lawyer, who has been sending out circular letters to the effect that he could defeat mortgage foreclosures on homesteads, filed a motion in the district court to have such foreclosure set aside.

After speaking about two hours on the constitutional rights of American citizens, as laid down by Jerry Simpson, Mrs. Lease and others, he was coolly informed by Judge Houk that so far from having a case, if he had accepted a fee from his client on a representation that he could prevent foreclosure on such testimony and authority, he ought to be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses.

FIGHTING THE SUBTREASURY.

The Alliance Seceders Meet in Jackson and Denounce Macune and McAllister.

JACKSON, Miss., September 2.—[Special.]—The convention of alliancemen who opposed the subtreasury and land loan schemes met here today in pursuance of the Fort Worth call. The attendance was small, twelve counties only being represented, though many letters and messages of sympathy were received. The resolutions denounce the subtreasury and land loan schemes.

Dr. Macune, of The National Economist, was denounced in unmeasured terms, and the expulsion of McAllister condemned as being unauthorized. The charge is made that designing men have received control of the organization to further selfish ends. A full delegation was appointed to the St. Louis convention.

SENT INTO EXILE.

President Sacassa, of Nicaragua, Disposes of Enemies.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, August 23.—Among the passengers from here today on the steamer Colima were six of the most prominent men in the republic of Nicaragua, who were sent to Costa Rica as exiles, by order of President Sacassa. The party included three members of the Nicaraguan senate—General Favala, who was formerly president of the republic; J. D. Rodiquz. and Schamorro. The others were A. H. Rivas, E. Guzman and Pedro Ortiz. There has been much opposition to President Sacassa's administration, particularly among the upper classes, and, if current reports are correct, the president has frequently been obliged to keep in retirement, threats against his life having been made openly.

The exiles sent away today have been most pronounced in their opposition to the president, and he has finally determined to send them out of the country. His action led to an open revolt in Grenada city, where the parties all live, which resulted in bloodshed. The prisoners were placed in a wagon today to be taken to the railroad station, and sent by special train to Corinto. The wagon, guarded by troops, was passing through the streets when it was surrounded by a mob shouting for the prisoners' release. The soldiers were ordered to fire, but no one was injured. The mob replied with a volley and killed seven men, including the governor of the district, the lieutenant commanding the troops, three soldiers and two bystanders.

More troops were brought to the scene and the mob soon dispersed without further loss of life. The prisoners were sent to Corinto and placed aboard a steamer which took them to Punta Arenas. Both Nicaragua and Honduras have troops stationed on the frontier and open hostilities between the two countries are expected. The question of the Central American federation has led to jealousy and ill feeling among the different republics. Troops of Salvador and Guatemala are confronting each other on the frontiers.

The election in Guatemala for a successor to President Barillas will, it is believed, be the signal for the opening of a conflict in Central America.

EGAN HEARD FROM.

Why His Dispatches Were Delayed—Telegraphic Communication Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—At last the department of state has heard directly from Minister Egan. The news came in the shape of the following cablegram:

SANTIAGO, September 1.—Blaine, Washington: Decisive battle. Valparaiso, August 28th. Revolution entirely successful. President Balmaceda resigned the 29th. Revolutionists fully installed. Everything tranquil. EGAN.

The delay in receiving this report has been solved by the department.

Acting Secretary Wharton has received information that telegraphic connection between Santiago and Valparaiso, the western cable terminus, has been cut off and has just been restored, and that the line eastward from Santiago to Beunos Ayres has been interrupted by heavy snow in the Andes mountains.

Although Minister Egan officially indicates the success of what he describes as the revolution, he has not yet informed the department of state that a government has been set up that may be recognized as a government of the people representative of the country. The department will probably await further detailed information from the minister before according formal recognition to the new government.

HEELS OVER HEAD.

A MAN IS CARRIED HIGH INTO THE AIR,

AND FALLS TO THE GROUND A CORPSE.

Horrible Accident at a Balloon Ascension at Oswego, N. Y.—Witnessed by Thousands of People.

OSWEGO, N. Y., September 2.—George R. Woods, of Union Square, in this county, met with a frighful accident at Oswego county fair grounds this afternoon, which resulted in his instant death. One of the attractions was a balloon ascension and a parachute jump by Professor Frisbie. Woods was one of a number of volunteers engaged in holding the big gas bag on the ground while it was being inflated with hot air.

When everything was in readiness, and Professor Frisbie was getting his parachute ready, smoke was seen issuing from the balloon. The cry was started that the balloon was burning, and the volunteers all let go except Woods.

HANGING HEAD DOWNWARD.

In an instant he was whirling in the air, and the horrified spectators saw that he was entangled in the ropes. When about twenty-five feet from the earth he partly disengaged himself and let go. The ropes, however, were around his legs, and he was soon shooting rapidly upward, his feet first. He kicked furiously for a minute or two, and then his body shot downward, head first. When he was picked up he was dead. About ten thousand persons were on the grounds and witnessed the accident. Woods fell about seventy feet.

THEY WERE ARRESTED.

Florida Officers Arrest a Couple on Suspicion.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 2.—A special to The Times-Union from St. Petersburg, Fla., says: This morning a man giving his name as Wortham, boarded a train at Tarpon Springs with a woman. Their actions being suspicious, they were watched. Wortham claims to be from Birmingham, having left there secretly a short time ago. He acknowledges having killed a man there on account of the woman with him. They have been at Tampa, and are without money. Night before last they left Tampa in a boat. During a storm the boat upset in Tampa bay, and Wortham claims to have lost $750 in money, a gun, a fine dog and groceries enough to have lasted a year.

Deputy Sheriff Anderson came on the same train as these parties, and on arriving at St. Petersburg arrested them. Some two dozen men were present to assist. There was great excitement, as it was believed the supposed woman was Murray in disguise. Anyway, they are said to be connected with the desperado. The prisoners left here at 9:20 o'clock for Tampa in the steamer Volunteer in charge of two officers. A telegram was sent Sheriff Martin to meet the prisoners at Tampa. Murray has been in the vicinity of late, and it is supposed that he is at last under arrest. The woman is a large, bright mulatto. Wortham, or Wellborn, is small and dark. The town is beside itself today.

HE WHIPPED THE CROWD.

A Restaurant Keeper in Indiana Cleans Out the Roughs.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., September 2.—At Velpen, Pike county, last night, three men, named Posey, Miller and Fleming, went into a small restaurant and attempted to rob the proprietor of everything they could lay hands on. The proprietor shot and instantly killed Posey and Fleming.

He then ran to the door and shot twice at Miller. One shot took effect in the fleshy part of his thigh, inflicting an ugly wound. The man who did the shooting was at once arrested and placed under guard. The little town is wild with excitement, and threats of lynching are freely indulged in.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Futures opened at sixteen to eighteen points advanee, closing barely steady at eight to twelve points advanee from yesterday's closing prices. Liverpool opened at 5-64d to 6-64d advance, and our market at the first call went perfectly wild. January advance to 9.15. It soon became evident, however, that the pace was too rapid, and January quickly fell back to 9 cents. At even this time there was a slow recovery to 9.10, followed by a fresh decline and an unsettled closing. Some of the bulls became apprehensive that Liverpool may some day come lower instead of dearer, and this idea caused some short selling in the last half hour. Weather reports were generally favorable, but, in the meantime, reports of injury by the cold storm some days since continued to be received and have their influence, but it is very evident that all this will be changed shortly. Spot cotton was one-sixteenth dearer.

Dissatisfied With Brazil.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The steamship Alliance, from Brazil, which arrived today, brought back forty-two Hebrews, who claim that they were induced by the Brazilian consul in this city, four months ago, to go to Maranaho, Brazil, where easy work and good pay was promised them. The highest wages they could get when they arrived there was 17 cents a day, and they were employed at felling trees and clearing timber land. When they found they could not make a living they applied to Antonie Jose Ovarsh, American consul in the town of St. Louis, near where the men were employed. He secured passage for them on the Alliance. The Hebrews claim they are all American citizens. Their case is being investigated at the barge office.

Dashiell Was Committed.

RICHMOND, Va., September 2.—W. S. Dashiell, real estate agent, had a preliminary hearing before Police Justice Crutchfield this afternoon upon charges of forging the name of J. L. Ludwig, of Pittsburg, Pa., to four negotiable notes, the total amounting to $3,550; also forging the name of Richard Parsons, colored, to a negotiable note for $2,150. The accused was sent to the grand jury in the Ludwig case, the bail being reduced to $6,000 in each case, while the Parsons charge was dismissed.

Another Candidate Announced.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 2.—[Special.]—Captain John C. Cheney, formerly Commissioner Kolb's chief clerk, and now general manager of the Montgomery exposition, adds interest to the present complicated situation in the office of commissioner of agriculture by announcing that he will be a candidate for it at the forthcoming election. He expects to contest with Commissioner Lane, just appointed, the office becoming elective next August.

The Debris All Removed.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The last load of debris was removed from the ruins of the Taylor building at noon today. Broken presses, two or three safes and other material found in the wreckage have been piled up on the floor of the cellar close to the rickety south wall of the building. The vaults and cellars have all been cleared out, and there is no possibility of other bodies being found. The mayor's fund for the relief of families of the victims had reached at noon today $15,625. Among the subscriptions was one of $100 from "Q. V., Bar Harbor."

George and Walthall Win.

JACKSON, Miss., September 2.—[Special.]—Yesterday's primary in Panola county resulted in instructions to her four representatives in the legislature for George and Walthall, as follows: George 700, Walthall 685, Barksdale 555, Lewis 311.

THIS TIME IN TEXAS.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN IS BOARDED

BY SIX DESPERATE ROBBERS IN MASKS.

After a Lively Little Battle They Overpower the Express Messenger and Get Away with a Large Sum of Money.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—A special dispatch from Delrio, Tex., to The Post-Dispatch says: Telegraphic advices from Samuel, Tex., a small station on the Southern Pacific railway, located in a thinly-settled section, gave a thrilling account of a daring robbery committed by six masked men at that place shortly after midnight last night. All the money and valuables in the safe in the express car were seized by the robbers, as well as several sacks of mail and registered packages from the mail.

The amount of money obtained cannot be learned, but it will doubtless reach into the tens of thousands.

HOW THE TRAIN WAS ROBBED.

The train was just pulling out from the station when six masked men simultaneously mounted the engine, mail and express cars, two men for each of these positions. Over forty shots were fired, literally perforating the baggage and express car without injuring any one, when an unexpected mode of procedure was adopted, that of exploding a dynamite cartridge against a small window in the express car. The effect of this was to tear out the window and otherwise damage the car.

THE MESSENGER OVERPOWERED.

The express messenger was stunned, but he recovered in a few moments, only to be overpowered by the robbers and made to give up his safe key.

The train was delayed several hours. The robbers took their time in doing the job, and with the utmost coolness and exhibition of great nerve.

Horses were in readiness for them, and on the completion of their work the bandits rode rapidly away and are now in Mexico, beyond the reach of the authorities. The sheriff of this city was telegraphed to secure a posse and give pursuit, a reward of $250 each being offered for the capture of the robbers. He left at 1 o'clock this morning.

DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND.

The Sad Condition of a Newly-Made Wife in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, September 2.—[Special.]—"Papa, Fred has left me. Send me money to come home with. ALICE."

This was the sad message sent to George W. Wicks, Bay Shore, Long Island, last night, by a broken-hearted, fortnight-old bride.

She was the belle at Bay Shore, where F. D. Beatley, of Hamstead, met her. He paid her devoted attention, and on the 10th of August persuaded her to to elope and get married, as her father opposed Beatley. They were married, remained at the seaside hotel over night, and then returned to her home for forgiveness. Mr. Wicks was dumb founded, but as Beatley promised well, and claimed a good business position, he accepted him. Next day they started for Florida on a bridal trip, arriving here Sunday, the 16th, and putting up at the ill-fated Tremont, which was burned on the 18th. After the fire they went to the Duval, and, as Beatley failed to pay their board, their room was desired, and they then went to the Travelers'. While here, Beatley shamefully neglected his bride, spending all his time and all the money he could secure in the poolrooms, as he turned out to be quite a gambler. He was dunned frequently for board bills, but put them off by all sorts o pretenses.

To one gentleman Beatley said, five minutes after acquaintance, that he was a United States detective, and a few days before he had gone out eighteen miles from Jacksonville and captured a noted criminal by shooting him in the arm, and was daily expecting $28,000 reward for his valiant deed. The story was taken with a very large grain of salt. The gentleman asked Beatley where his badge and pistols were, and the psuedo-detective replied that they were in the custody of the chief of police.

Mrs. Beatley read one of her husband's letters, which gives a clue to his real occupation. It was from a New York gas company, located at Oceana or Hempstead, which complained that Beatley was neglecting his business and that people were talking about him. He finally secured all of his wife's money, jewelry, etc., and on Monday last disappeared. Sunday night Beatley rummaged through all of his baggage and took every letter and scrap of paper and tore them up in little bits. Monday morning he left the hotel and told his wife he would return at dinner time. Dinner came and no husband.

But not until long after he left did Mrs. Beatley realize that she was a deserted bride, and then her grief was pitiful indeed. Beatley is about twenty-five years old, weight about one hundred and thirty pounds, is about five feet seven inches tall, and wears a small dark mustache. His complexion is swarthy. Nothing has been heard of him since his sudden departure.

THE WELCHMAN'S CRIME.

He Makes a Felonious Assault on a Fellow-Countrywoman.

DAYTON, Tenn., September 2.—[Special.]—Evans Davis, a Welchman, was arrested yesterday for committing rape on the person of Miss Beatrice Cool, a Welch girl, residing on First avenue. The warrant was sworn out yesterday morning by Miss Cool, shortly after he shameful deed occurred, and was given to Marshal Woolen, who found Davis hiding in a pine thicket just west of the railroad, and after a long race succeeded in running the criminal down. Davis is a middle-aged man, and it is not known how long he has been in this country. He was boarding at the house of Mrs. Cool at the time. The prisoner now languishes in the county jail awaiting the justice which will be meted out to him at the next court.

Peffer Talk Too Much.

TOPEKA, Kan., September 2.—[Special.]—At the Cincinnati convention Senator Peffer stated that the alliance had superseded the churches. Yesterday the Methodist conference, of Kansas, announced that uttering such a sentence was blaspheming, and it was an insult to the Christian people of this country to thus liken an oath-bound secret political organization to the religion of Jesus Christ.

Will Be Sent to the Asylum.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 3.—[Special.] A sad case of lunacy developed here today. Barney Powell, a wealthy citizen, moved here about a year ago from Parkersburg, W. V., for the benefit of his health. He has been a great sufferer from paralysis. He will be sent to the asylum.

They Were Released.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—The forty-five detained Russian immigrants, who arrived here in the steamer Scandia have been released. The steamship Karlsruhe, from Bremen, has 737 passengers in the steerage, 200 of whom are Russian refugees.

McNamara Brought Back.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 2.—[Special.]—Chris McNamara, the murderer of Rosco Fowler, was brought back to Chattanooga by Detective W. G. Baldwin at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE FAST MAIL.

Twenty-One Days from Japan to England. How It Is Done.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The mail from China and Japan, which left Yokohama August 19th was safely delivered on the steamship City of New York at 5 o'clock this morning and is now on its way to England. How this marvelous feat was accomplished is told as follows:

On August 29th the steamship Express, of India, arrived at Victoria, B. C. There a special train, furnished by the Canadian Pacific took the mail bags, eighteen in number, twelve for England and six for New York city, and started on a record-breaking ride across the continent. Assistant Superintendent Bradley, yesterday, went up to Brockville, just across the St. Lawrence, on the Canadian side. Morristown, N. Y., is on the river on this side, and Superintendent Voorhees, of the New York Central railroad, had arranged to have a special train, composed of one baggage car and engine, ready at Morristown to bring the mails to this city.

TRANSFERRING IT TO THE STEAMER.

Superintendent Jackson, of the railway mail service here, had arranged for two trucks to be at the Grand Central depot to meet the special and transfer the mail bags to a steamer at her dock on North river. She was to sail at 5 o'clock this morning, could the connection be made. At noon yesterday, Bradley telegraphed from Brockville to his chief that the Canadian Pacific was 400 miles away and two hours late.

At 2:16 o'clock p. m., another telegram was received saying that the train was but 300 miles away. Every second was valuable. At 6:10 o'clock the special passed Chalk river, 143 miles from Brockville, at fifty-five miles an hour. At 8 o'clock last evening the special made her last stop before reaching Brockville. It made the previous seventy-four miles in ninety-three minutes, including twelve minutes for stops. The last thirteen miles had been covered in eleven minutes. Down she came at a dash the remaining sixty-one miles to Brockville and arrived at the depot at 9:20 o'clock p. m., having crossed the continent in three days.

The mail bags were at once hauled out and taken across the ferry and put on the New York Central special at Morristown.

At 9:45 o'clock the train started, arriving here at 4:43 o'clock a. m. From Utica to Albany, ninety-five miles were made in ninety minutes; from Albany to Hoffman's ferry, sixty-eight and one-half miles, in sixty-one minutes; from Poughkeepsie to Cold Spring, twenty-one miles, in twenty minutes; from Croton to Yonkers, nineteen miles, in sixteen minutes.

The City of New York was to sail at 5 o'clock. The Canadian Pacific people in the city and Superintendent Jackson, of the railway mail service, had seen the Inman people and arranged for the holding of the vessel a few minutes. Quick as lightning, Assistant Superintendent Bradley, who had come down on the special, had the twelve foreign mail bags dumped on to a truck and jumping in, had the driver whip his horses into a terrific speed through the streets.

Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning, the dock was reached. The ship set sail at 5:10 a. m. The trial was a grand success. If the good vessel makes her voyage in the usual time, Liverpool will be reached September 7th, twenty days from Yokohoma.

WILL REVISE WAGES.

Fall River Manufacturers Will Try to Reduce the Cost of Production.

FALL RIVER, Mass., September 2.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association held a meeting this afternoon and voted to reduce wages. The matter of revising the schedule of prices now paid was referred to the executive committee of the association, which will report as soon as possible. The reduction is expected to go into effect October 5th, although the amount is not generally understood even by the manufacturers, but it is believed that it will average 10 per cent:

The manufacturers have issued the following official explanation from the report of the executive committee which was adopted by a vote of 29 out of 33 present.

"The last general changes of prices paid for labor made by the association was an advance that went into effect February 13, 1888. Since that time a revision of schedule for mule spinning has been made, amounting to an advance of about five per cent. The competition in skilled help work, for which a schedule has been fixed, has reduced wages paid such operatives quite materially, and meantime the value of our product has steadily declined until we have reached the point where there is no profit, but a most decided loss in continuing to manufacture goods on the present basis of cost. For comparison, we take the market value of a cut of forty-five yards of print cloth, assuming that the amount of cotton required in its manufacture is eight pounds.

"In February, 1888, when this body decided that the condition of business warranted the paying of the prices for labor then adopted, middling cotton was 10⅛ cents per pound and print cloth 4 cents per yard. Today middling cotton is 8 7-16 cents per pound and print cloth 2 13-16 cents per yard. In February, 1888, a margin between the market value of forty-five yards of cloth and its cost of 50 cents was left for supplies, incidental expenses and profits. Today that margin is only 14 cents.

"In view of these facts, your executive committee, believing the time has come when some action should be taken toward reducing the cost of production, in order to bring the matter definitely before you for consideration, unanimously recommend that a reduction in the wages of operatives be made to take effect October 5, 1891."

A motion for curtailment was lost by a vote of 19 to 8.

NUSSBAUM'S CREDITORS

Hold a Meeting in Boston—The Proposition to Them.

BOSTON, September 2.—[Special.]—The eastern creditors of M. Nussbaum & Co., dealers in dry goods, etc., Macon, Ga., held a meeting today at the Parker house. The attorneys in the south recommended the unsecured creditors to accept 20 cents on the dollar, payable as follows: Ten per cent to be paid in cash, 10 per cent in notes due April 11, 1892, and 10 per cent in notes due October 1, 1892; the notes to bear interest at 7 per cent, and to be endorsed by Joseph Dannenberg, of Macon, and Leo Schleisinger, of 129 Crosby street, New York.

This offer was not made by the firm, but a straight offer of 35 per cent made, payable in the following manner: Ten per cent cash and two notes of 10 per cent in six and twelve months, endorsed by the above mentioned gentlemen, and 5 per cent in eighteen months not endorsed. Should this 5 per cent not be paid at maturity, then all debts shall become due and owing. The decision is left with a committee appointed to decide.

Marriage of Mary Lincoln.

LONDON, September 2.—The marriage of Miss Mary Lincoln, daughter of the United States minister, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, to Mr. Charles B. Isham, of Chicago, took place at 2:30 p. m. today at Brompton Parish church. A number of fashionable English people and Americans, mostly intimate friends of the Lincoln family, filled the church. After the marriage ceremony the most intimate friends of the two families partook of a wedding breakfast at the United States minister's residence in Cromwell gardens.

The Lady Managers.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The national board of lady managers of the Columbian exposition met here this morning and proceeded to the election of a secretary as the first business of the session. It was supposed that there would be something of a struggle to replace Phebe Couzins in that position, but, without opposition to speak of, Mrs. Gale Cooke, who has been occupying the place since Miss Couzins was deposed, was duly chosen.

GERMANY REJOICES,

BUT FRANCE DOES NOT SEE IT THAT WAY.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

Celebration of the Event in Germany—Comment of the Press—M. Zola Writes a Sensational Article.

BERLIN, September 2.—In many parts of Germany today the twentieth anniversary of the battle of Sedan, fought September 2, 1870, is being celebrated in an appropriate manner, with prayer and thanksgiving, with festivity and general rejoicing.

The National Zeitung says this morning:

Never before have our minds been so much filled with the possibility of being compelled to fight to retain our winnings of 1870.

The Tageblatt says that—

Internal agitation in Russia is one of the few securities for peace. Agitation in Poland has increased enormously, and the only hope of the Poles is the kaiser, the movement of whose hand will gather around him all the most desperate patriots.

ZOLA CREATES A SENSATION.

PARIS, September 2.—The papers of this city generally make no references to Sedan. M. Ollivier, in a published interview, complains bitterly of the renewal of the historic charges that his government provoked and began the war of 1870 with a light heart. He declares that William and Bismarck purposely outraged France and precipitated the war.

An article by Zola in The Figaro, proclaiming the necessity of the wiping out of Sedan, is the sensation of the day. Zola says:

France is ready and henceforth has nothing to fear. Time has worked for us against our conquerors. Germany is at her apogee of power. Already one almost hears the voice of a tempest that will sweep away another imperial dynasty and cause to totter a nation that has put forth its utmost efforts. Its best days are over. France, surviving Sedan and drawing strength from defeat, is invincible.

French Military Maneuvers.

PARIS, September 2.—The concentration of French troops for maneuvers has been completed in a manner which the ministry of war pronounces satisfactory. The divisions reach their cantonments in accordance with the plans laid down, and the train service is commended as admirable. The first series of maneuvers begins tomorrow.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION.

The Assignee of Abraham Backer Gets Further Time.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Benjamin Eistein, assignee of Abraham Backer, note broker, has obtained from Judge Allen, of the court of common pleas, an extension of thirty days in which to file a statement of Backer's affairs. Mr. Eistein filed a provisional bond of $200,000, with David Mouper and Isaac Rosenwald as sureties.

The assignee places the actual valuation of assets assigned to him at $380,000. There is also a large quantity of bonds of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, bonds of the state of Alabama and other securities pledged with various banks and individuals in New York to secure loans, but he believes that there will be very little, if any, surplus realized from such hypothecations.

The Briceville Mine Situation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 2.—[Special.] At a meeting of the state board of prison inspectors, held this morning, J. E. Goodwin presented a petition to be again allowed to work the convicts in the Briceville mines, work having been suspended on the board's order because of a violation of the law. Proof was offered to show that the mine had been put into the condition required by law. Attorney General Pickel, who was present, expressed a desire that the suit to enjoin the inspectors from carrying out their order be taken to the supreme court to have the authority of the board decided. The petition was taken under advisement. It is stated that further legal proceedings will follow in case the petition is not granted.

A Death Sentence Pronounced.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 2.—[Special.]—In the city court today William Thomas, who killed Henry Mayer about two months ago, was sentenced to be hanged on October 9th. Both parties are negroes. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, which suspends the sentence, as the court does not meet until November.

Joe Bibb, who was convicted for the murder of Ed Starks, another negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Judy Bibb, Joe's wife, was given the same sentence, but an appeal is taken in her case.

A Return to the Whipping Post.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 2.—[Special.] The whipping post, for a certain class of offenders, has many advocates. Mr. Thomas's bill making wife beating punishable by not more than 100 lashes, passed the second reading in the house today, and in the senate Mr. Polk offered a bill punishing burglary by day by not more than forty lashes and not less than fifteen. It is thought both bills will become laws.

The Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, September 2.—The Guardian's commercial article says: India and China offers are fairly numerous, but are to a large extent impracticable. Most makers have advanced their quotations in consequence of the greatly enhanced cost of cotton, and much of the production is being fully engaged. Yarn is quoted higher, but manufacturers are not disposed to respond. There has been no improvement in the offers of exporters, and sales are trifling.

Cape Fear River Falling.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 2.—[Special.]—The great flood in the Cape Fear river is falling, and an estimate of the total loss along that stream put it at not less than half a million dollars, of which one-fifth is in Bladen county alone, where a hundred and fifty thousand bushels of corn in the lowlands is ruined. It is a great disaster to the farmers in the fertile southeastern section.

Southern Passenger Agents.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 2.—Passenger agents, representing the several roads belonging to the Southern Passenger Association, met on Lookout mountain today to reorganize the association. The failure of a quorum prevented a reorganization or any business being transacted The meeting will be held tomorrow.

An Engineer Decapitated.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., September 2.—Richard Nash, of Philadelphia, engineer on a fast Reading express, while on the lookout this morning, was struck by some obstruction near Oraville station, and his head was severed from the body. The body hung out of the cab window some minutes before the fireman discovered what had occured.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco.

DANVILLE, Va., September 2.—Sales of leaf tobacco in this market for the past eleven months amount to 38,700,000 pounds, an increase over the sales for the same period last year of 14,770,000 pounds. The tobacco year closes October 1st, and sales will foot up 40,000,000 pounds, the largest sales ever made in a single year here.

Weavers Strike at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., September 2.—The weavers at the Barnaby gingham mill quitwork today, alleging poor wages as the cause. There is also some difficulty with overseers. About five hundred looms are idle. The weavers are not members of the union.

CHAINED TO A TREE

AND HIS BODY PERFORATED WITH BULLETS.

The Negro Who Fatally Shot the Marshal of Guyton Taken from the Officers and Lynched—Excitement at Guyton.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—William Allen, alias Henry Jones, the negro who shot and fatally wounded E. J. Meyers, marshal of Guyton, on Saturday last, expiated his crime at a late hour last night.

He was taken from the custody of the officers in the waiting room at the Central depot, at Guyton, at 10 o'clock, by about seventy-five men, armed with Winchester rifles, and carried to a point in the woods about a mile and a half from Guyton, where he was tied to a tree and shot to death.

Allen was arrested at Claxton on Monday afternoon, by Deputy Sheriff Hodges, of Tattnall county. Parties from Guyton proceeded to that place yesterday, and identified him as the person who did the shooting.

THE PEOPLE TURN OUT.

When it was learned that Allen had been arrested, the male population of Guyton, as well as of the adjoining towns, became very much excited, and parties openly declared around the village that if he was brought to Guyton they would take the law in their own hands, and string him up to a tree.

Solicitor General Frazer learning of the intense feeling manifested and the many threats made, wrote to the officers having Allen in custody, instructing them to bring their prisoner to Savannah and commit him to the Chatham county jail.

For some reason his advice was disregarded, and yesterday afternoon the officers took Allen to Guyton via. Meldrim, with the intention of taking him to the county jail at Springfield.

HE MADE A FULL CONFESSION.

On the train it is stated Allen made a full confession of the shooting at Guyton. He said that he had been told that if he "got into any kind of trouble in Guyton he would have to shoot his way out," and that is why he peppered away at each and every person he met. Allen endeavored to purchase arsenic in Tattnall yesterday, with the intention of committing suicide.

On the arrival of the train carrying the prisoner at Guyton, shortly after 7 o'clock p. m., he was taken into the waiting room of the depot, and a guard of six armed men put over him. People from the surrounding country and adjacent towns, learning that officers would probably arrive with the prisoner, had been coming into town in throngs during the afternoon. They all shared the indignant fury of the Guytonians, and were just as anxious to avenge the murderous attack upon the town marshal. All during the latter part of the afternoon they could be seen standing in groups about the village, with heads together, whispering in low tones. Every stranger was viewed suspiciously, and no one was disposed to volunteer any information about the matter under agitation.

A large number of Winchester rifles were shipped out of town from Savannah in the afternoon, and a small party of Savannah people followed on the 10 o'clock train at night.

THE LYNCHERS GET TOGETHER.

Shortly before 10 o'clock about seventy-five of the men who had been in the town got together and procured Winchester rifles, wearing no masks and making no effort at concealment. They then proceeded to the depot, where the prisoner still remained. Six men covered the guards with their rifles, while they sternly demanded them to deliver the prisoner, who stood manacled hand and foot. There was a little resistance, but in a few minutes they walked off with the negro. The party proceeded in an easterly direction after leaving Guyton, until they arrived at a point where two roads parted about a mile distant.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Allen was then told that he must die. He displayed no nervousness. When told to pray he prayed that God might destroy the world and blot out humanity, and then told the avengers to go ahead. A large chain was passed around his waist, and he was, by this, firmly tied to a tree. The men stepped about twenty paces and cocked their rifles. Matches were struck so that they could take good aim, and at the signal, given about half-past 10 o'clock, about fifty rifles were discharged almost simultaneously. Not a groan or scream ever escaped from the negro. His head and body were fairly perforated with bullets, and blood was gushing from all the many wounds. The party, after satisfying themselves that the man was dead, turned about and marched silently back to Guyton, where they quickly dispersed. The authorities of Guyton paid the $200 reward offered for Allen's arrest to the Tattnall county officers this morning.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT

Repelled by Sending Two Bullets After the Assailant.

ATHENS, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Night before last, at a late hour, the street car conductors turned in their change to Manager Voss and started home. Mr. Howell Cobb, Jr., was one of the number.

As he passed through the fair grounds he was accosted by a big negro and asked for a cigarette. He replied that he didn't have one, and walked on. A little later the same negro stopped him and asked him to let him examine a little satchel he had on his shoulder. Mr. Cobb devined his intent and very promptly said: "If you come a step further, I'll put daylight through you."

The negro muttered an oath and stepped forward, and as he did so Mr. Cobb leveled a revolver at him and fired. The negro turned and fled, followed by another bullet. Mr. Cobb says he thinks the first bullet took effect, but this is not knwn.

Behind all this there is a little story. A few days since Mr. Cobb had occasion to knock a negro off his car for behaving in a boisterous manner, and it is believed that the negro is seeking revenge.

Last night a posse of negroes started to board a car at the Rock college, when one of them said: "Hold on; that's not him," and all got off.

It is believed there is some trouble brewing among the railroad negroes in this city, and it may crop out at any moment.

If it should it would be put down in short order.

Tyre Is in Trouble.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] R. T. Tyre, of Jesup, from whom the negro Solomon snatched $15 last night, and who cut the negro so fearfully, seems to be pursued by misfortune. He took a room at Mr. Oakley's, corner Gloucester and Bay streets, and during the night was robbed of all the cash he had and a pistol, his loss in money amounting to about ninety dollars. He had a roommate who was up and gone before Tyre was awakened.

A Classmate of Judge Lamar.

WASHINGTON, Ga., September 1.—[Special.] Mr. Parks, of this city, was a classmate at Emory college of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, of the United States supreme court. He afterwards received Judge Lamar into the church. The grandfather of Mr. Parks, Henry Parks, and the grandmother of Judge Lamar, Mrs. Dr. Bird, who was one of the famous Wilkinson sisters, were among the early Methodists up country.

Religious Revival at Cedartown.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] The revival meetings now in progress in Cedartown are the most largely attended of any meeting conducted here. The large gospel tent is crowded at almost every service, and Cedartown has been shaken up religiously.

POOR ACCOMMODATIONS.

Complaints About the Savannah, Florida and Western.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—There is great indignation here among people compelled to patronize the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad, at the frightfully poor accommodations offered, and an appeal will be made to the railroad commission to interfere. The Times jumps on the road today, and says:

What does the public get? For local travel, a passenger coach attached to a freight train which runs at the enormous speed of twelve miles an hour, at its best. Between Jesup and Savannah the local passenger service is totally inadequate, and a reflection on the management of the company. The freight train, hauling from thirty to fifty cars, drags along at a snail's pace.

The residents of the country cannot get into Savannah before 11 o'clock. Returning, this freight vestibule leaves Savannah at 4:50 p. m. standard time, and it is three hours before the passengers who live thirty miles out of the city get to their station. People who live along the line, and who want to come to Savannah to do business and go back without spending two days here, have to start from home in the night and return in the night. The freight train service puts them in the city at 11 o'clock in the day as mentioned above. For this the rate is three cents a mile straight each way. If the commission has not the power to compel a better service, then the legislature must give it such authority. The general assembly will not hesitate to do this if it is necessary. Any help THE CONSTITUTION may give to remedy this evil will be appreciated by the thousands of people in a dozen towns in this section.

A STRANGE STORY.

An Alleged Explanation of a Mysterious Disappearance.

DUBLIN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—A sensational rumor is current here today to the effect that the body of I. D. Smith, who mysteriously disappeared about five weeks ago, has at last been discovered under very remarkable circumstances. The story is, that a raft of timber which was tied up near the mouth of Turkey creek, a few miles from Dublin, was removed during our superior court, about the time of Smith's disappearance, to a point a few miles lower down the Oconee, and recently, since the rise in the river, carried down the river towards Darien.

The report is, further. that at "Half-Moon Bluff," some distance down the river, this raft struck the river bank accidentally, and the shock loosened something fastened underneath it by means of a rope, which, when it rose to the surface proved to be the scarcely recognizable remains of the missing man, I. D. Smith.

The story is not generally believed, as a negro raftsman is sole authority for the same, but the relatives of the missing man have gone to the bluff to investigate the matter, and further developments are awaited with no little interest.

A BURGLARY IN MACON.

Mr. Henry J. Lamar's House Was Robbed Tuesday Night.

MACON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Last night at about 10 o'clock the house of Mr. H. J. Lamar, Jr., in Vineville, about two miles from the city limits, was burglarized, in the absence of Mr. Lamar.

The articles stolen were as follows: A valuable gold watch; two cluster diamond spiral studs, with opal in the center; an oxidized silver match-box; a new Smith & Wesson pistol, No. 38-caliber, central fire, and many other articles of value.

When Mr. Lamar returned to his home he found, immediately upon entering his room, that the place had been robbed.

The secret drawer of his bureau, in which he kept the valuables, was lying upon the floor, and other drawers of the bureau were open. A private drawer in his cabinet was also open and its contents taken out.

Some years ago this same house was burglarizer by the notorious Alex Etheridge, and among other articles taken therefrom was the watch taken this time. The watch was not seen nor heard of for some weeks after that robbery until it was found in a pawnbroker's shop in this city.

It is said that there are some circumstances connected with this robbery which point to this same criminal as the perpetrator of the deed.

The officers have been notified of the burglary and are investigating it as well as they are able. The watch stolen can be easily identified, as it bears the marks of having been scratched in order to erase the name of the manufacturer from it. This was done when it was first stolen.

A NEW JOB OFFICE.

Three Young Men Lease This Department of The Evening News, of Macon.

MACON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—The job printing office of The Macon Evening News, has been leased by three very enterprising young men of this city. Mr. R. L. McKinney, who has for some time been employed in the capacity of bookkeeper for The News, and Messrs. Smith and Watson, who have been employes of the job office for some years.

These young men are starting out briskly, and they give every indication of future success.

They took charge of the business today.

A NEW MACON FIRM.

Mr. John C. Flynn Enters Partnership with Mr. W. B. Troy.

MACON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—A new brokerage firm has recently been established in this city.

Mr. J. C. Flynn, who has been connected for some years with Messrs. A. Gibson & Co., has entered partnership with Mr. W. B. Troy. Mr. Flynn is a well-known young business man, and Mr. Troy is at present one of Macon's aldermen.

Both gentlemen are very popular as business men, and their success is assured.

A Secretaries' Conference.

MACON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Today Secretary Rosser, of the Young Men's Christian Association, received a letter from Mr. A. T. Jamison, secretary of the association at Charleston, asking his opinion in regard to the holding of a secretaries' conference here in a few months. Secretary Rosser is very enthusiastic over the idea, and will do his best to get the conference to be held here.

If it is held here, associations in about thirteen states will be represented.

Numerous Applications.

MACON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—There have been sent into Superintendent Zettler, of the Bibb county schools, about a dozen applications for the three vacant places in the schools of this city.

The vacancies are as follows: One at the Ash street school, one at the East Macon school and one at the Orange street school.

The election of the teachers to fill the vacancies will take place on next Tuesday night at the regular monthly meeting of the board of education.

A Game of Ball.

MACON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—It is probable that in about ten days another game of ball will be played in this city by the Macon and Valdosta teams.

The Georgia Southern and Florida road will run an excursion train from Valdosta to Macon on that day, and a large number of visitors are expected.

Tom Watson Speaks at White Oak.

THOMSON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Hon. Thomas E. Watson and Colonel Post addressed the alliance at White Oak today. A large audience greeted them. Mr. Watson's speech was devoted mostly to the railroad question. He argued that the railroads should be owned and controlled by the government.

Colonel Post made a third party speech. He told the alliance that the republicans north and south would never vote with the democrats south, but that they would vote with them in a new party. He arraigned both old parties bitterly. He said both were under the control of the money kings. His speech was well received.

To Elect Dispensary Commissioners.

ATHENS, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—The council will elect the three dispensary commissioners on Monday, and they will go to work at once to establish the dispensary. They will elect a manager to take charge of its active work. A great many names have been suggested for these offices, but nobody knows or has any idea who will be elected. The dispensary will be running inside of two weeks.

Rome's New Opera House.

ROME, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Nevin's Opera house is a model of beauty for the coming theatrical season. From pit to dome it has been completely overhauled, making a great improvement in its beauty and comfort. Manager Nevin has spared no pains to add to the pleasure and comfort of the patronage.

He Died from His Injuries.

ATHENS, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Mr. I. C. Eberhart, whose skull was crushed by being knocked from a hand car on South Broad river trestle, on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, a few days since, is dead. He died yesterday morning, and was buried at his home in Madison county today.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

AN ACCIDENT TO TWO CARPENTERS IN AUGUSTA.

The Scaffolding Around a Church Dome Gives Way, Precipitating Them to the Ground.

AMERICUS, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Late this afternoon the scaffolding around the dome of the new Catholic church gave away, precipitating to the roof of the church and thence to the ground two carpenters, Doc McKenzie and Tom Bennett, both of whom were badly hurt, the latter having his right leg broken just above the ankle. They were working on the gutters of the dome, about fifteen feet above the roof of the main building, and had been at work all day on this same scaffold. From the roof they took a second fall of twenty feet to the ground. The fall was broken by the roof, or death would have resulted. Unless internal injuries not yet known are developed they will both recover.

CRIDER IS DEAD.

The Carrollton Druggist Makes An Ante-Mortem Statement.

CARROLLTON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] Mr. S. M. Crider, the Carrollton druggist, who was cut last night by Grant Gilley, died this evening at 5 o'clock. He was conscious up to the hour of death, and the Hon. L. P. Mandeville took his statement in regard to how the difficulty in which he was cut occurred. Mr. Crider was twenty-eight years old, and has been in business in Carrollton for eight or ten years. Grant Gilley, who is accused of murdering him, was arrested by Sheriff Hewitt a short while after the cutting, and is now in jail to await the action of the grand jury. Gilley is a prosperous farmer, and his father was once a prominent man of Carroll county. Gilley is a bad man when drinking. The statement of the dead man makes it look rather dark for Gilley.

A Brooks County Farmer.

QUITMAN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—There is a farmer in Brooks county who has spent only $2.90 for clothing for himself so far this year. He says if money was as plentiful as it ought to be, he would spend now $50 for cotton goods to supply his family, and he estimates that every family in the county would spend at least ten dollars for cotton goods, which would make $30,000 for the county. This, if it is true of the other counties of the state, accounts largely for the cotton surplus.

The Two Prisoners on Their Way.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—Richard and Thomas Hooks, colored, indicted by the grand jury of Bibb county for receiving stolen goods, and who were out on bond for their appearance at the last term of Bibb superior court, were arrested here today by Detective Patterson, of Macon, and Officer Goodbread, of this city. They were doing a mercantile business on Gloucester street. Officer Patterson returns to Macon with his prisoners tonight.

A Hint to the Farmers.

BLAKELY, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—There is enough green grass in the fields of this county, which, if property cured, would make sufficient hay for all the stock in it through the coming winter and next crop season. This grass will be allowed to waste where it, is and hay at $25 per ton will be carted around next summer. And still the farmers complain of hard times.

Another Freak in Corn.

CUTHBERT, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Dr. L. O. Shivers, of Cotton Hill, has a curiosity in the shape of a multitudinous ear of corn. There was one central ear, fully developed, about eight inches in length, and clustered around it were thirteen smaller ears, from three to five inches in length, the whole incased in one shuck. The smaller ears grew out from the larger one and were all developed, and covered with good large grains.

Claims a Whole Generation.

LAFAYETTE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] W. M. Ireland, of Chickamauga, who will be seventy-three years of age in October, is the most active and the freshest-looking man in the county who has seen that much time roll over his head. He has fifty-three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. He bids fair to live many years.

Talbotton's Cotton Receipts.

TALBOTTON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Up to Saturday night the receipts at the alliance warehouse for the year, were 9,053 bales, since September 1st last year. With good prices the receipts for the year would have undoubtedly reached 10,000, as there will be quite enough old cotton carried over in this territory to make up this amount.

Didn't Look Like Himself.

MONROE, Ga., September 2.—[Special]—Hon. James M. Gresham did not look like himself when he came to town a few days ago. He had only one shoe on. Some days ago, while driving in a water gap, the hatchet he held in his hand flew the handle, turned and struck the top of his foot, making a painful wound.

Coons on the Rampage.

FAIRBURN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Farmers near here are greatly annoyed by the ravages of the coons. Alec Patton ran a drove of coons out of his cornfield recently. He had his gun with him and killed two of them, and returned at night with the dogs and caught another.

She Caught the Hawk.

BROXTON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Burkett's little daughter caught a hawk the other day while standing in the piazza. The hawk came flying along and lit on the eaves over her head. She reached up and caught it. It was a great feat for a little girl, as the hawk was a large one.

In Hard Luck.

GIBSON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Mr. W. J. Snyder, of this county, has met with a series of misfortunes. The cholera has killed nearly all his hogs, and on Saturday last lightning struck and killed nearly an acre of his cotton.

A Wonderful Vine.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] Wiley Smith, of Grangerville, has the boss kershaw vine of not only Macon county, but the world. He says that he has a vine fully seventy-five yards long, and has as many kershaws as Montezuma has people, which is 1,000.

A Fortunate Man.

MONROE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Hon. A. W. Clay is a very fortunate man. He has eighty gallons of fine grape wine in his cellar for winter use. This he made from four of the ten rows in his vineyard. Grape culture in this section will be found to pay.

Will Entertain Tonight.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. George Walker, who have recently returned from an extended bridal trip, will give a reception tomorrow evening to the Brunswick Light Horse Guard, of which company Mr. Walker is a member.

A Vigilance Committee.

TALBOTTON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—A number of people here are greatly exorcised over the report that a "vigilance committee" is being formed. All efforts to locate the committee, or get at the facts, have proved futile. It may be a joke.

Killed Two Rattlers.

SYLVANIA, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Joshua Joyner killed two large rattlesnakes recently, one with sixteen rattles and the other having nine. He has skinned both of them, and has stuffed one with the rattles on.

The Ice Factory Sold.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—It is reported on the streets today that Mr. James Watt has sold his ice factory to a Mr. Howard, of New York. Mr. Watt bought the factory several months ago from Mr. Keefer.

The First Rice Shipment.

DARIEN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—John G. Legare makes the first shipment of 640 bushels of rice from the Altamaha river today.

TWO LITTLE BOYS.

Barely Two Years Old, Who Have a Fondness for Running Away.

BOX SPRINGS, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] Jim Boswell has two little boys that are barely two years old who will slip off and go a half mile from home to play by themselves. The little fellows are the same size, and, like all twins, have features exactly alike. They seem to understand each other perfectly. When their mother or the older children are not watching them, one or the other will start and the other follow, and go perhaps half a mile through the woods, playing along apparently through no fear whatever. The little fellows prefer to be entirely alone in their play. Their names are David and Daniel, and they have the faculty of finding their way home through the most intricate woods.

Notes from Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—The Richmond county camp meeting will open at Gracewood on Friday, and continue until Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Frank W. Miller, of the firm of B. C. Miller & Sons, house movers of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived in Augusta today. Mr. Miller has come here to examine the courthouse building, and see if it can be elevated, and if so to furnish an estimate of the cost. It seems to be the desire of the courthouse commissioners to have the building raised. Mr. Miller says the building can be easily elevated, and has gone to work to make an estimate of the cost.

The Washington branch of the Georgia railroad, which has been closed for a week on account of several washouts, was reopened today.

Sam Daniel, a negro who was arrested at Millen and brought here yesterday on suspicion of being Sam Brinson, who killed Tom Branch here several weeks ago, proved to be the wrong man.

A Mournful Memento.

SHELLMAN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Mr. J. T. Oliver has a railroad train dispatcher's order that is in a nice, gilt-edged frame, which is quite a memento to him. It is the order that gave him the right to the track between Americus and Smithville when he was crashed into near Muckalee creek by another train running by orders to meet him at Americus. This was a mistake of the train dispatcher, which caused one of the worst wrecks on the Southwestern railroad. It occurred January 3, 1890.

For Selling Liquor on Sunday.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Dan Reardon was up before the recorder this morning and fined for acting disorderly. After the trial Reardon reported Mr. James Cashen upon the charge of selling liquor last Sunday, because his barkeeper swore against him. Reardon claims he was in Cashen's bar out in Dublin, and got a drink last Sunday. Cashen will fight the case, as he claims he never opens his bar on Sunday. The case will be tried in the morning.

A New Town in Gwinnett.

JUG TAVERN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] Gwinnett is to have a new town soon; we understand that it will be named "Wagehorn." This town will be located on the lands of J. O. Hawthorne and John Wages on the Lawrenceville and Jug Tavern road, it will be by rail about eight miles from here and eleven miles this side of Lawrenceville. The location is not where everybody expected it. Some wanted it at the Dillard cross roads.

The Finest Cotton in the County.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] J. E. Crawford, one mile above town, has three-fourths of an acre of the finest cotton in this section. It was planted late and was only plowed twice, and it will make at least a bale of cotton, and it is thought more. One stalk of it now has 296 bolls, blooms and squares. It has fifty-four grown bolls on it and a large number of small ones that will mature.

They Will Soon Be the Proprietors.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 2.—[Special.]—Prominent and extensive planters of the Roanoke river near Weldon, this state, have an agent in Odessa, Russia, who has secured and will bring to their farms 500 of the best of the oppressed and expatriated Jewish families. They are all experienced agriculturalists and will engage in the culture of cotton.

Another Intelligent Dog.

DOYLE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Judge Hanner has a very intelligent pointer dog. The other day the judge was cutting corn, and accidentally left a stalk with an ear upon it. The dog came along, and, finding the judge was rather careless with his work, gathered hold of the stalk, pulled it out of the ground and carried it to the heap. The dog understands nearly every word the judge says.

A Happy Farmer.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] A Washington county farmer informed us he had sold 300 pounds of bacon and hams and about the same quantity of lard last year, besides having an abundance to feed seventeen mouths on his plantation. He believes that it is better to raise supplies than to buy them, and consequently don't know what the cry of "hard times" means.

In a Tight Box.

FAIRBURN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—During a bad cloud and stormy weather the other day, one of our citizens tried hard to crawl into the firebox of an old enging standing out in front of Mr. W. S. Harvey's blacksmith shop. He didn't care to encounter a cyclone. The box was too small, though, and the citizen had trouble in getting out. It was worse than the cyclone.

Coming Events.

MONROE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Our people are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to two approaching events. The one is the contest between the Johnson institute and the George F. Pierce Institute, of Thomson, which occurs September 17th, and the other is the lecture of Professor C. W. Lane, on September 25th. Both are on Friday nights.

Nineteen Prisoners.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] Nineteen prisoners are now confined in Washington county jail, two prisoners from this county are in Bibb jail, and a number are out on bond. The criminal docket is unusually large, and the next session of the superior court, which will begin one week from next Monday, will probably be longer than usual.

Another Big Turtle.

TALBOTTON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] Len Stinson caught a monster loggerhead turtle in a seine in Big Lazar creek Saturday morning. It weighed forty-nine pounds. Its head was quite as large as that of a ten-year-old child, and was viewed with interest by quite a number of people in town.

A Haunted House.

ADEL, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—There is a house here which is said to be haunted. Mr. R. L. Walker reports strange noises there every night. The matter will be investigated.

Change of life, backache, monthly irregularities, hot flashes, are cured by Dr. Miles Nervine. Free samples at all druggists.

Park Street Church Tonight.

The Society of Christian Endeavor of Dr. Sherrill's church will conduct the service at Park street church tonight. They are to come out and hold a service just as they do in their own church. The Christian League of Trinity church will conduct the service tomorrow, Friday night. The meetings at Park street promise great good to the community, and a cordial welcome is extended to all to attend them.

THE TORPEDO MERCHANT

From The Pittsburg Bulletin.

A shanty, made of undressed pine boards, divided into two apartments—a common structure in the oil regions. Silence unbroken around. Not a sound of insect, of cattle, of living creature. Even vegetation has ceased here. Less than a year—less than eight months ago, the beaten, bare ground was trod by brisk-footed, bare-armed drillers; teamsters and operators, willing, eager to invest a trifle in Ground Hog's Glory. Operators would tilt back their chairs in front of the hotels in Franklin, Oil City, Titusville or Petroleum Centre leisurely, and demonstrate with riding-whip or cane, in the sand at their feet, how the oil—the same vein (they had not swelled to the proportion of "belts" then) that was tapped back of Petroleum Centre, on old John Bennegough's farm, must, perforce, crop out away back there, precisely. Or, take it another way: the oil vein at Pit Hole seemed to turn off; dipped below Bull Run; struck out in those big flowing wells on the bottom, that enriched Hyde & Egbert, that few or none of those present remembered, and ran under the bluff opposite, dipped again, and came up here, where it was sighing for relief and strong sucker-rods.

And derricks were raised, and tea-kettle combinations termed portable engines were hauled on the ground, and boarding-houses with "chinks" between the boards so large that the drillers swore they could throw their boots through them were flying together pell-mell. Saloons, where the thirsty could buy more blue ruin to the tumbler for 10 cents than the devil could supply in a gambling-hell in a city, were established; operators opened their pocket-books with their new-born hopes, and everything was lovely at Ground Hog's Glory. Even when three wells, instead of yielding oil in paying quantities, blew off a tremendous amount of gas, which destroyed everything in the form of vegetation near them, and dribbled a few barrels of oil, the fever was unabated. Finally, when several fortunes were expended in the hopeless effort to coax the Ground Hog to pour forth his concealed riches, and it was plain that he would never yield sufficient oil to grease the sucker-rods, the gas of the operators and wells gave out simultaneously one day, and in less than a fortnight the Ground Hog was left alone in his glory.

A lonely spot for a habitation, yet it seemed to be the spot of all others best suited to the needs of its occupant, albeit it was the only shanty left standing to commemorate the folly of oil operators.

As he looked out through the open door, the sun rose slowly out of a mass of crimson-clad clouds. A glory, a splendor sat in the amber and golden-tipped clouds that lined the horizon, but the occupant of the shanty had no eyes for it. He scanned the road in the distance long and carefully, glanced at a barometer, lit a pipe and leaned against the door meditatively, looking alternately at the sky and the valley below him.

At the end of half an hour, perhaps, the sound of wheels fell upon the listener's ear. As the sound came nearer, the occupant of the shanty donned his coat and hat. When he returned to the door, a light wagon stood in front of the shanty. A boy—he was yet in his teens—was flecking the pebbles on the roadside with a whip, listlessly. He yawned; he had the appearance of one just awakened.

"Drive through the timber. I'll be there in less'n five minutes."

The boy did not move. The lines lay beside him. He aimed a cut at a fly on the shaft. The occupant of the shanty looked at him sharply.

"You ain't a coward? I thought you had some spunk, Jim."

"For some things, I reckon I have. I reckon, too, I've more sense that to risk my life for nothing. Now, you've got a fortin' in a year for——"

"Oh!" exclaimed the owner of the shanty, as he stepped to the side of the wagon quickly, "if that's your idea, I don't want you. Jim, you can't make no rise out of me, I'll manage without you. Fact is, I don't want no mealy-mouthed critters 'round me."

"Exactly," said the boy, as he sprang out of the wagon lightly. "give me $10 a day and I'll stand all I'm asked to. That's how mealy-mouthed I am. I wasn't told to go with you—just to bring the horse up. You've got him—good mornin'."

The boy walked back the way he came, whistling. The man lifted the reins, turned, glanced scornfully at the boy, then drove into the woods.

The odor of stunted pines, of lilac blossoms and pennyroyal was in the air. There was the soft gurgle of bottled waters struggling between great, gray bowlders; the driver was in deep shadows and in sunshine alternately as he drove down into a dell that a poet would have raved over.

The driver's thoughts were not on the pine, the purling waters, or purple shades the early sun's rays made in the little nook he had selected in a purely mercantile way. He walked straight to a large, flat stone, first satisfying himself that there was no necessity for fastening his horse. Lifting the stone carefully, he removed a lot of dry leaves that were lying under it. Then he lifted an old piece of canvas and contemplated his store. He smiled grimly meantime, as he reflected that there was no necessity for guarding his store from thieves. If the greatest thieves on the continent knew where he kept his wares, they would avoid them as they would a plague.

The driver stooped, lifted a long, shining tube, walked carelessly to the wagon, and laid the tube on an old, soiled overcoat. A second tube was placed beside the first, the piece of canvas was placed over the hole in the ground, the leaves strewn over the canvas, the flat stone replaced, and the driver, first looking at the tubes placed behind him in the bed of the light wagon, turned the horse's head around and drove back to the shanty. As the horse's hoofs struck the dry, hard road, the driver looked around him angrily. His temper got the better of him.

"Curse the boy! He was told to stay here until I ordered him to return." An oath sprang to his lips as he looked and listened. "——him! I'll tell Jake to send him about his business. Somebody's got to stay here long enough to know that I'm safe out of the woods."

The ebullition of temper was expended with the utterance. The man felt for a cigar, then searched in two or three pockets for a match, lit his cigar, looked up at the bright sky, then down on the valley in a self-satisfied way, gave his horse his head, and began to smoke like a man who enjoyed a cigar.

* * * * *

The morning sun compelled the loungers to seek the shady side of the dusty main street. The palpitating air from the boardwalks and white painted house fronts disgusted even the dogs. They withdrew disconsolately in quest of shade and quiet. The postmaster's clerk, despite the fact that he was the cynosure of numerous admiring eyes, uttered a sigh of despair, deliberately laid aside cravat and collar, and turned up his shirt-sleeves, saying he felt better.

Across the way, in front of "The New Idea," where the hardest drinkers in all of Idom were congregated under the awning, sitting on dry-goods and shoe-boxes, nail-kegs and benches, and perched upon the wooden rail that served as a hitching-post for the patrons of the [illegible] the keenest brains of the place (when sober), and the most disgusting, [illegible] beast when drunk, Lawyer Hammond [illegible] forth to a crowd of amused listeners, [illegible] appreciation of the lawyer's wit was in [illegible] tion to their capacity to absorb the liquid [illegible] freshment that accompanied the lawyer's stories—provided invariably at the will [illegible] pense.

Hammond, who, in his early years, was [illegible] ornament to the bar of a great western city, poured forth a torrent of abuse upon prominent citizens, leading operators, upon everything and everybody in Petroleum Centre, [illegible] sparing his listeners, whom he painted in strong colors, going from illustration to illustration in intensity until his subjects were shorn of the semblance of manhood. As the shots sank home the crowd laughed [illegible] iously. Still, the lawyer's tongue wagged freely. Woe to the man who interrupted him. Hammond riddled him right and left, turned his character inside out, figuratively, and [illegible] his skin on a post for the crows to pick at. Drillers going to the store in quest of tobacco or the latest newspapers, were caught on the edge of the crowd, found it entertaining, and became, in turn, noisy applauders.

Upon the bluffs overlooking Petroleum Centre, where the sun's slanting rays shone straight in upon the drillers' faces as they perched upon their derrick-stools, they cursed the economy that failed to provide sufficient shade, and growled incessantly. The blacksmiths, in their turn, cursed the heat, the bad coal and heavy tools, and wished they were "in God's country," signifying that the oil regions were the opposite. Housewives passed in their work over sweltering fires and scrubbing doorways, or sat by windows to get a breath of fresh air. Doors hung listlessly; the flies buzzed until the chorus absorbed all other sounds, and the dogs were incapable of exerting themselves in an effort to snap off an occasional tormentor.

The sound of a horse's hoofs on the roadway attracted the attention of drillers and housewives; of the idlers at the postoffice and the crowd the lawyer entertained in front of The New Idea. Women leaned out of windows, the blacksmiths let the bellows settle down in rest as they scanned the wagon, horse and driver. Drillers craned their necks to make sure of the man in the wagon.

The wagon came down the sloping hillside at a trot, passed the postoffice and stopped in front of The New Idea. The loungers turned their attention to the occupant of the wagon, an unpardonable affront to the retailer of wit, who sprang out of his chair and advanced to the wagon.

"It's Bill Ganter. What the devil brings you here? Is that the stuff, Bill?"

Ganter nodded. He was looking for a man who should have met him in the town.

"Looking for Kaylor? Kaylor hasn't slept for six nights," said the lawyer. "I'm getting ready to take him to an insane asylum. He's well's a duster—all the torpedoes in the world won't help, Ganter. What he wants is a new set of brains. Bill, you're a swindler! a fraud! You are worse than a man with a forked tail, and you'll never get your own until the devil forks you into everlasting fire. Here's a man"—turning to the grinning crowd—"that charges anything from a hundred to five hundred dollars for a quart of stuff that isn't of any more use than a quart of lard. I'd rather have the lard, because it will grease an engine."

"Oh, dry up, Hammond," Bill retorted, angrily. "I'm not as big a fraud as you. I earn my living. I don't need to set men quarreling—or stealing. Leave go there." Hammond had the rein in his grasp.

The lawyer's face grew purple with rage.

"Ganter—they call you Ganter. It ought to be spelled with a 'd.' You are a gander, Ganter, a goose! Your victims are geese. Do you think an earthquake will bring oil into a well where there is no oil? Call me a fraud!"

Hammond was in the act of springing into the wagon when a dozen hands restrained him. Ganter was alarmed. He gave his horse the rein and drove on. The lawyer shook his clenched fist at him. "Go to the devil, Ganter. Do you hear? May the devil fly away with you, Ganter!"

This was the last word Ganter heard as he turned around the bend in the road. The lawyer resumed his seat, breathing maledictions upon Ganter and everybody present. Ganter was in a mood to give battle to the man that plagued him. To be charged with "stealing men's piles," and put on a par with "Hamburg turning frauds," was more than he could endure. Some day he would settle his score with Hammond when he was sober.

The horse was walking up hill slowly; in his anger Ganter struck the horse with his whip, the horse bounded, then began to trot. A wheel bounced over a large stone in the middle of the road; there was a sound as if worlds had collided in their orbits, and horse, wagon and man disappeared as utterly as though they never existed.

The awful sound that smote the still summer air literally lifted the lawyer's audience off their seats. A simultaneous cry burst from hundreds of lips; then each man stared vacantly in his neighbor's face. All save the drunken lawyer. Hammond alone was unmoved. Said he, pursuing the even tenor of his endless remarks:

"I'll bet any man in the crowd $500 to a smack on the cheek that that was nitro-glycerine, and that that's the last of Ganter, of Ganter's house, and Ganter's wagon. Anybody want to take me up?"

But the crowd, now galvanized into action by a feeling of indescribable horror, was swarming up the hillside. Just around the bend they gathered together and pointed with awe-stricken faces to a hole in the ground large enough to bury a horse and wagon in. Some of the curious searching in different directions, found a splinter of wood here, a fragment of horse's flesh there, but no trace of the torpedo merchant was ever found.

Hammond, still deep in his cups, sat in front of The New Idea, and as the day lengthened, and the loungers discussed the awful fate of Ganter in hushed tones, the lawyer nodded approvingly to himself and [illegible] coughed:

"T-told 'im so. The devil flew away with him. Called me—me a fraud!"

Quay's Political Game.

From The New York Times.

With Quay politics is a game in which the chances are not without their attraction. He plan and calculate, to meet emergencies as they arise, to seize opportunities and to [illegible] the moves as the conditions of the game require—these things are the joy of the political gamester. The one thing evident at the opening is that Quay has not lost his hold in Pennsylvania, that his object is to defeat Harrison, that he is using the Blaine sentiment for political moves in the direction of [illegible] goes.

Boils, Pimples

And other indications of Impure blood, Including

Scrofula

Salt Rheum, etc., cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

MINARD'S LINIMENT is a universal [illegible] and merits are known in almost every household in Atlanta. Minard's has won its way by sterling merit, LINIMENT endorsed by a quarter of a century of use from the shores of Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico. It has no equal in the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Cramps, Swelling of the Joints, Sprains of the Limbs, and all similar complaints.

THE KING OF PAIN and is equally efficient for man or beast. All dealers. 25 cents.

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

...AN'S CREDITORS

...A MEETING IN BOSTON AND DO NOTHING.

...ond Nat J. Hammond States the Case. He Advises Them to Accept Ryan's Offer.

BOSTON, Mass., September 2.—[Special.]—A meeting of the creditors of Stephen A. ..., of Atlanta, Ga., was held here ...y in the offices of the American Boot ... Shoe Importing Company, No. 147 ...mmer street.

E. C. Lawrence called the creditors to ..., and presented to the meeting Hon. ... J. Hammond, of Atlanta, who is one ... the leading attorneys connected with the ... in behalf of the creditors.

Mr. Hammond recommended the acceptance by the creditors of Mr. Ryan's offer ... 30 cents on a dollar, and made a long ...gument to the meeting to show that this ... the best thing that the creditors could ... under the circumstances.

He admitted that Mr. Ryan was a rascal, and ...e failure was a deliberate, concocted device ...defraud his creditors, and if the creditors ...w fit to reject his offer on the ground of ...king a public example of him, they had ...mple justification for so doing in ... matter of dollars and cents. ...owever, he thought that the best thing ...e creditors could do was to accept the offer ...hich had been made. Even if Mr. Ryan ..., as is charged, $120,000 which he refuses ... turn over for the creditors' benefit, it will ... hard to prove it.

As regards the goods which some of the ...editors have replevied, Mr. Hammond gave ... as his opinion that they would be unable to ...ld them, and even in case they ...uld do so, the goods all having Mr. ...yan's name on them would not bring over ... per cent of their nominal valuation.

Mr. Hammond, who represents 'no creditors who have replevied their goods, said ...at those who had done so should remember that they would not only have to ...ght Mr. Ryan, but those creditors who ...ave not replevied goods.

The meeting took no decisive action.

THE DRIFT OF THINGS.

Not long ago, at a meeting of the directors of the Young Men's Library, Mr. Will Haight ...roposed that the library offer a medal to the ...pils of the higher grades of the public school ...r the best essay on some historical or patriotic ...bject. The idea was approved, and a committee, with Mr. Haight as chairman, was ...pointed to take charge of the matter. Mr. ...aight has been in correspondence with ...en in Chicago, where Victor Lawson, of The ...ily News, offered prizes for essays on similar subjects.

The details of the matter are not arranged, ...t the medals will be offered through some ...annel, and there will be an interesting con...

The historical department of the Young ...n's Library promises to develop into an ex...edingly useful feature. The first of the pro...ed addresses has not been announced, but ...is hoped that it will be soon. In the mean..., the committee is arranging for a corre...ondent in each county in the state, and ...rough this system historical material will be ...efully and systematically accumulated.

There is an evolution in everything that ...ows, and the committee already finds its ...eas running ahead of its original designs. It ...s hoped that through the correspondents in ...ch county local historical societies may be ...rganized, and the study of Georgia history be ...shed to the front in all the schools of the ...ate.

The history of many Georgia counties is very ...ch. That of Chatham has been exceedingly ..., and has been pretty well recorded. Then ...re is that of Richmond and its near neighbor, Wilkes, in the revolutionary epoch. There ...e traces of De Soto yet in several counties, ...ough he has been dead 350 years. The written records tell of his month's sojourn at Rome, ...e silver cross in the Smithsonian Institute, ...g out of a grave in north Georgia, bears witness of the advent of the Spaniards on the ...dwaters of the Oostanaula, and sundry ...aces of mining operations are the tracks of ...paniards who came long before the time of ...glethorpe.

Coming into this century there is a wealth ... material everywhere.

It is well that our schoolboys and schoolgirls should know something about the history of their state. Sometimes they talk like foreigners.

A week or two ago THE CONSTITUTION ...inted an account of the mausoleum which ...r. Robert Battey is erecting at Rome in honor ... his father-in-law, the late William Smith. ...t the same time mention was made ... a bust of Dr. Battey, which was being made ... Italy. That bust arrived safely in Rome ...st week, and was pronounced an excellent ...keness. It was made of Carrara marble, by ...e sculptor Nicoli, through the orders of Mr. ...ohn Walton, of Atlanta.

This remark about a bust leads to something ...ish to say about an old friend whose character is worthy of contemplation.

During the past month there passed away a ...an whose life is worthy of more than a pass...g notice. The rugged integrity of his char...ter is worthy of remembrance, and it is well, ...o, to remember those who were at the be...nning of great things. James M. Selkirk ...as one of the pioneers in the railroad business ... Georgia. His work in organizing the for...rding department of the Central railroad ...rnished the germ of the through freight lines ...hich are so indispensable a part of our pres...t facilities for transportation.

In his early life there was no lack of ro...ance. Of a naturally independent and reso...te temper, he ran away to sea and stopped ...r awhile in the West Indies. He spent ...me months in Hayti, where he had a good ...portunity to learn something of the negro ...der a government of his own.

Coming to Savannah, Mr. Selkirk engaged ... the service of the Central railroad, and was ... years a trusted lieutenant of Mr. Wadley. ...hose days the through freight lines had not ...n organized, and there was some trouble in ...ansferring goods from one road to another. ...e vast quantities of merchandise came south ...a from New York and Boston, landing at ...avannah and Charleston, and moving by rail ...n those ports inland, there was especial ...d for some through system at Savannah, ...d to meet this demand it was determined by ... Central railroad authorities to create a for...rding department. Mr. Selkirk was put in ...rge, and organized the service, which be...me one of great value not only to the Central ...ilroad, but to a large section of the south, ...e goods from New York for the southern ...ade came largely by sea to Savannah, there ...g shipped by rail to the interior. It was in ...is transfer that Mr. Selkirk's service ...as so valuable. He was afterwards superin...dent of the Central, and, during the war, ...came superintendent of the road from Au...sta to Millen, and after the war became su...perintendent of the Rome road.

...r. Selkirk was a typical Scotchman, and one could hardly look upon his rugged face without thinking of Thomas Carlyle. He was a man of rare culture, and it was a treat to his friends to hear him talk. He scorned dissimulation, and it was always possible to get his candid opinion. His criticism of men and affairs was acute and sagacious, and young men who had his confidence were fond of drawing him out upon the questions of the day.

At home, in his library, at the dinner table, or over the teacups, Mr. Selkirk was a mellow and attractive man. His conversation had the flavor of the good old wine which he occasionally, but moderately, drank. It was a treat to hear him read an old Scotch ballad, or a verse or two from Burns. He was full of the folk lore of Scotland, and loved at times to talk about it. Scotch marmalade was on his table, and the nomenclature of his home was suggestive of the land of his birth. Morningside was the place of his birth and Morningside was the place of his death. In middle life he had returned in spirit to the scenes of his boyhood, and gave it expression in the name of his beautiful suburban home, as, also, when he named his son for Melrose Abbey.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Twenty-two sweet school girls on their way back to college after their summer vacation.

That's what was seen at the union depot yesterday afternoon, and a prettier picture could hardly have been found.

They were chatting and laughing with the lightness of happy-hearted young girls. The rosy glow of good health was on their cheeks and their bright eyes sparkled with happiness.

They were bound for the Augusta seminary, at Staunton, Va., one of the best known female seminaries in the south.

They left at 6:20 o'clock in a special Pullman sleeper over the Richmond and Danville. The happy party was in charge of Mr. C. E. Sergeant, passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville They will arrive in Staunton this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The seminary opens today.

Here is a list of the young ladies who went:

Miss Ethel Gibson, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Irene Hutcheson, Columbus, Ga.; Misses Lillian Abraham and Florence Abraham, Fort Valley, Ga.; Miss Sarah M. Swanson, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss Sarah Crichton, Columbus, Ga.; Miss Stewart Letford, Pembroke, Ga.; Misses Charlye Wheatley, Flora Wheatley, Alice Wheatley and Em Prince, Americus, Ga.; Miss Janie Browner, Griffin, Ga.; Miss Alice Brown, Fort Valley, Ga.; Miss Moore and Miss White, Texas; May Reaves, Athens, Ga.; Edith Wallace, Yorkville, S. C.; Violet and Pattie Alexander and sister, Charlotte, N. C., and two Misses Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C.

The friends of the young ladies were at the train to bid them good-bye, and the special sleeper on which they were to go was surrounded by a large number of interested spectators.

A happier or more lovely party of young ladies would be hard to find.

***

The conversation party given by Miss Rebie Lowe last evening was a perfectly charming affair, where a very lovely girl made the most graceful of hostesses. The entire mansion was brilliantly lighted and adorned with flowers, and little tete-a-tete tables were placed here and there for the couples to sit and talk at the signal of the bell for them to change places. Delicious refreshments were served and the evening was a most delightful one. The guests were: Miss Goldsmith, Miss Van Winkle, Miss Richmond, Miss Lovejoy, Miss Fontaine, Miss Wilkins, Miss Williams, Miss Bigby, Miss Lochrane, Misses English, Miss Holcombe, Miss Annie Hall, Miss Josephine Inman, Miss Sage, Miss Douglass, Miss Wyolene Lowe, Miss Ida Howell, Miss Peel, Miss Murphy and Messrs. Kimball, Douglass, John Stewart, Eugene Black, Prescott, Otis Smith, Quill Orme, Powers, Bell, Harvey Hill, Harry Lewis, Fred Lewis, James English, Frank Orme, Inman Sanders, Kirkpatrick, Fontaine, Arkwright, Lanier, Slaton, Rawson.

***

GREENVILLE, S. C., September 2.—[Special.]—A large congregation gathered in the Washington Street Presbyterian church at 5 o'clock this afternoon to witness the marriage of Charles H. Speights and Miss Mamilu Miller. At the appointed hour the wedding party entered the church in the following order:

Ushers, John Turner and Walter Speights, of this city; F. and W. G. Smith, of Asheville, S. C.; J. P. Miller, Jr., and James Ferguson, of this city. Then came the bride leaning on her father's arm. They were met at the chancel by the groom and his best man, B. T. Whitmire. The ceremony was performed by Bev. J. M. Rose in his usual impressive manner. The happy couple were the recipients of hearty congratulations and many handsome presents.

They left on the 6 o'clock vestibule train for an extended tour through the north and east.

***

Misses Maggie Whitehead and Adah Malsby, of Social Circle, are visiting Mrs. John D. Malsby, corner Pearl and Gordon streets. They will spend a week here.

***

At Buford, Ga., yesterday morning, Miss Ora Tuggle, one of the most beautiful and charming young ladies of Georgia, was married to Mr. C. M. Rizer, of Spartanburg, S. C. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rizer left for their home in Spartauburg. They will spend some time at Asheville and other popular resorts.

***

Judge Lowndes Calhoun's family, who have been spending two months at Tallulah Falls, have returned home. At this cool and picturesque retreat they enjoyed themselves while drinking in the health-giving ozone.

***

Mrs. Stiles G. Patterson, of Winston, N. C., is visiting friends in Atlanta.

***

Mr. Edwin E. Hope, of Cincinnati, formerly a well-known young man of Atlanta, was among his old friends yesterday. Mr. Hope is now associated with a large book publishing firm of the Queen City.

***

Miss Claude Lee, of Covington, Ga., is visiting the family of Rev. J. M. Brittain, 220 South Forsyth street.

***

Mrs. C. A. Pitts, and Mrs. R. A. Hemphill and children have returned to the city.

***

Miss Judson has returned home from an extended trip north.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

The Competitors in The Constitution Prize Contest Eagerly Expecting the Award.

It is safe to say that no other book has been so generally read by Atlantians the past few weeks as "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." This book, which has hitherto been deemed dull and dry, is no longer deserving of that reputation.

As soon as the prize word contest was announced by THE CONSTITUTION, subscribers began making lists of words.

Nearly every contestant for the prize has proceeded in the same way. The first step was to procure a dictionary, then to search for such words as the conditions of the match would accept as good. This was no easy task. Time, care and patience were required; ingenuity in compounding words was brought into play, each competitor becoming a verbal architect. No contest of the sort has ever excited so much interest among the ladies of Atlanta. Hundreds of them are competing for the prize, and every one of them is sanguine of winning it.

A Capitol avenue lady was heard to say yesterday: "I never had any idea that I would read with avidity a dictionary; that I would peruse the pages of Webster in preference to the works of Daudet or Balzac. Yet this has been my experience since I began making a list of words in THE CONSTITUTION contest. I have done nothing for nearly two weeks but look up words and arrange combinations. I have become almost insane on the subject of words. In my dreams I see processions of words marching in the direction of THE CONSTITUTION office, and each one glares at me with fiendish malignty. The letters mock at me, and when I awake from my troubled dreams I curse the tempter who drew me into the contest."

This lady's experience is not unlike that of many others who have been feeding on words.

The award is expected eagerly by an army of word-workers.

The Sevier Installment Co.,
18 E. Hunter,
now receiving a fine stock in latest styles in furniture.

GEORGIA'S WEALTH.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S FIGURES, AND WHAT THEY TELL.

The Increase Over Last Year Is Greater Than Was Expected—Some of the Items of General Interest.

The grand total of property on digest as shown by the books of the tax receivers just received at the office of the comptroller general is $402,586,468.

The total for last year was $377,366,784. The increase for 1891 over 1890 is, therefore, $25,219,684.

"The largest increase but one," said Captain Furlow, of the tax department, as he added the last column yesterday.

"And that one—?"

"Was the increase of 1890 over 1889," was Captain Furlon's reply. "That was really a phenomenal increase. It was due to a good many different causes. Several items were added that never had appeared before; the outlook in the early spring was splendid and—well, a good many things combined to make that great. The increase this year is, however, much greater than we expected and is in every respect most gratifying. It demonstrates that the increase of last year was on a sound basis, and that there is nothing fictitious in Georgia values. It is remarkably good."

The items going to make up this total are many.

The books show, for instance, the following:

Improved lands, $123,175,866; an increase of $6,212,114.

Wild lands, $4,510,095; an increase of $232,495.

City property, $112,927,582; an increase of $9,114,019.

Building and loan associations, $1,993,987; an increase of $883,539.

Bank stock, $12,873,046; an increase of $847,841.

Gas and electric light companies, $754,357; decease of $394,293.

Money and accounts, $39,748,461; increase, $815,203.

Merchandise, $21,670,861; increase, $970,526.

Shipping, $1,142,958; increase, $10,868.

Stocks and bonds, $7,110,463; increase, $83,496.

Cotton manufactures, $10,839,989; increase, $1,889,704.

Iron works, $1,292,526; increase, $415,025.

Capital in mining, $310,652; increase, $49,314.

Furniture, $15,665,622; increase, $744,985.

Watches and jewelry, $1,539,225; increase, $118,120.

Houses, etc., $28,858,458; increase, $728,183.

Plantation and mechanical tools, $6,078,998; increase, $740,046.

Cotton, corn, etc., $1,983,241; increase, $1,-$151,370.

Other property, $9,144,432; decrease, $31,963.

Defaulters, $965,149; increase, $189,094.

Railroads, $40,745,333; increase, $3,403,163.

Street railroads, $1,534,977; increase, $414,893.

Especially noticeable are the items about increase in cotton, corn, etc., on hand as surplus and for sale April 1, 1891, over that of the same time the year before. The increase is somthing like 300 per cent.

Then the increase in cotton manufactures and in iron works speak well for the industrial growth of the state.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF JUDGE LONGSTREET.

In 1863 I was pastor of the First Methodist church in Athens, with a membership and a congregation unsurpassed in culture and piety. Such families as the Hulls, the Popes, the Harrises, the Barrows, the Newtons, the Carltons, the Youngs, the Claytons, the Gradys, the Hemphills, the Adamses, the Lucases, the Vincents, the Talmadges, the Hodgsons, the Mosses, the McCleskeys, but here I must call a halt, or else this list of names will become as long as Homer's catalogue of Greek ships at the siege of Troy.

These families were not all wealthy, but they were all worthy, and with others constituted the old guard of Methodism in that classic city. It was during this notable Gettysburg year that Rev. Dr. A. B. Longstreet spent a part of the summer with his very dear friend, Dr. Henry Hull, for many years the honored professor of mathematics in the University of Georgia. Dr. A. A. Lipscomb was at the time the chancellor of that venerable institution. On several occasions I met Judge Longstreet in distinguished social circles, and greatly enjoyed his free and easy talk on matters of general interest, both literary and religious.

He was not lacking in ministerial gravity, and yet quite removed from mere sanctimoniousness. There was, indeed, a rich vein of humor running through his conversation, especially when he touched on those phases of Georgia life which he has so charmingly portrayed in his "Georgia Scenes." I remember his references to a "Moral and Polemic Society" which was organized at Greensboro in 1817. Rev. Dr. George Smith, in his excellent life of Bishop Pierce, makes a brief allusion to this same debating club that had on its roll of members such names as Thomas F. Foster, Julius C. Alford, W. C. Dawson, all of them at different periods members of congress; Archibald H. Scott, the writer's father, who was principal of the academy; Vincent Sanford, one of the foremost men in the Baptist church and a contemporary of the Mercers, Silas and Jesse; Augustus B. Longstreet, Dr. Lovic Pierce and others only less distinguished in that early generation.

Judge Longstreet remarked of this society that its debates were greatly enjoyed by the citizens of Greensboro who patronized them by their presences and plaudits.

On one occasion they discussed at length that knotty problem which Locke with great ability handles in his "Essay on the Human Understanding," as to the existence of "innate ideas."

Longstreet said that this debate was by turns mirthful and metaphysical. Some one intimated that the question was about as perplexing as that other which McDuffie, Petigrue and himself debated at Willington, S. C., as to the relative influence of "Original Suggestions and the Bias of Jurisprudence." The venerable judge greeted this sally with a mischievous smile to which the hearty laughter of the dinner party served as "a ready chorus." Let it not be inferred that this great and good man was an inveterate jokist. His most interesting talk on some of these occasions related to the early struggles and triumphs of his beloved Methodism. His recollections of Hope Hull, one of the pioneer preachers of Georgia, and of William Capers, one of the first college-bred men of the south, to cast in his lot with the despised and persecuted itinerants, and subsequently the immortal founder of "negro missions," were the very essence of religious romance.

Judge Longstreet was a member of the famous general conference of 1844, which provided for the separation of the southern and northern annual conferences. This separation culminated in the organization at Louisville, Ky., in 1845, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

It is well known that this division grew out of the persistent agitation of the slavery question. But the proximate cause of the separation was the effort on the part of the northern majority to degrade Bishop James O. Andrew because his second marriage had technically, at least, made him a slaveholder.

Judge Longstreet stood squarely and stoutly by the rights of his native section throughout the whole of this bitter controversy. Mr. Calhoun thought this ecclesiastical separation would be the entering wedge to a dissolution of the union. There was, however, no relationship of cause and effect between that event and the war between the states which followed less than sixteen years thereafter. The same reckless fanaticism was at work in both instances, but either might have occurred without the happening of the other. Judge Longstreet, in speaking of this affair, severely censured such men as Stephen Olin for their lack of moral courage. Olin, he thought, was of all men of that class the least excusable. He had been treated in the south with the greatest consideration, and at one time, by virtue of his marriage to a noble southern woman, was himself a slaveholder.

Desiring to return to the north, his former home, he sold these slaves, pocketed the purchase money and invested in houses and lands of which he was reaping the benefit when he cast his vote against his former friend, Bishop Andrew.

Of one thing we are quite assured, for we had it from his own lips at our own fireside, that Bishop Andrew always thought that Dr. Olin was neither true to his convictions nor firm in his friendships. Out of abundant charity, however, which was one of his most striking characteristics, Bishop Andrew attributed his delinquency to his physical weakness rather than to conscious moral perverseness. He, therefore, pitied his old friend quite as much as he blamed him.

During this summer vacation Judge Longstreet preached two very able sermons for the Methodist congregation in Athens. The first of these was a learned and exhaustive discussion of the sacrament of the "Lord's Supper" delivered on a communion Sabbath. Never before or since have I been so impressed with the value of that ordinance as a proof of historic Christianity. He argued with signal ability that the chain of evidence stretched backward link by link to the supper chamber at Jerusalem when Christ, having kept the Passover with his disciples, as the sacrament of a dying dispensation, next proceeded to institute the Lord's Supper as the future memorial of his own death.

He insisted that it would have been impossible by any trick of priestcraft to have foisted this sacrament upon any generation of believers as a Christian institution from then until now. So that the historic Christ was no myth nor was his sacrificial death a cunningly devised fable. I had read scores of volumes on the Christian evidences and whilst several of them were eminently satisfactory none of them was equal to the masterly argument of this great divine. Quite a number of the most intelligent people of the congregation stated that they had never been so thoroughly convinced that Christ truly "died for our sins according to the scriptures."

His second sermon was an argument on the "Resurrection of Christ," and supplementary to the other discourse.

He began by saying that Gilbert West, a distinguished English jurist of infidel sentiments, had once addressed himself to the task of disproving the fact of Christ's resurrection. After a patient and fair-minded investigation of the testimony of the evangelists, Gilbert West reached the same conclusion with our own American jesuit, Simon Greenleaf, that the seeming conflict in that testimony was easily adjusted, and that the fact of the resurrection were as well established as any other fact of Jewish history. Henceforth the infidel lawyer became a devout believer in Christianity.

I could not, if I would, follow closely the line of his whole argument. Nor is it needful. I remember that he proceeded as if it were a strictly judicial investigation. He empaneled the jury; he next introduced the witnesses, Peter, Thomas, John, St. Paul, perhaps others, subjecting them to a rigid cross-examination. He then called for the opposing witnesses, the Roman legionaries that guarded the sepulchre, who were suborned by the sanhedrim to testify that Jesus's disciples came while they slept and stole the body.

In conclusion, he appealed to pentecost—its cloven tongues of fire and its 3,000 converts, in less than fifty days after the alleged resurrection.

In my lifetime, I have heard many great sermons from such men as Palmer, of New Orleans; the Pierces, of Georgia; Bishops Marvin and Wightman, of the Methodist Episcopacy; Bishops Beckwith and Elliott, of the Episcopal church; Dawson and Mallary and Williams, of the Baptist church; but, while these were at times more thrillingly eloquent than Dr. Langstone, not a one of them excelled him in the overwhelming force of his clear-cut and impressive reasonings.

His mind was thoroughly trained and admirably furnished with knowledge, and from this full treasury he brought forth things new and old.

Besides his regular work in the ministry he served several years as president of Emory college and we believe for a longer period as president of the university of Mississippi. In these responsible positions he won high distinction for scholarship and administrative ability. He died full of days and deserves to rank with Georgia's most illustrious sons.

W. J. S.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

A Rousing Meeting Will Take Place Next Monday Night.

The rally in the basement of the courthouse next Monday night will bring together nearly a thousand young democrats.

It will be a lively meeting.

The matter connected with it that is most discussed is the election of officers.

The contest for the presidency is narrowed down to two candidates—Mr. John Slaton and Mr. John Cox—than whom there are no two more popular young men in Atlanta; and, naturally, it excites general interest.

The adherents of each of these aspirants are working earnestly to bring out the full voting strength and to rally to his support a majority of voters.

"Jack Slaton will surely win," say his supporters—and their name is legion.

"John Cox will surely win," say his supporters—and their name is legion.

It is a very pretty contest, and the club will be placed in the comfortable position of being sure of chosing a worthy president, no matter which competitor is elected.

The young democracy of Fulton county are safe, so far as officers are concerned.

The bars have been let down, all restrictions have been removed, and every young democrat who is a member of the club now, or who joins it before the next meeting, will be allowed to vote.

The programme for next Monday night's meeting is not yet prepared.

Notice to Landowners.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the state of Georgia, at its last session in Columbus determined to build in the state an Odd Fellows' orphan home. Atlanta must have it. This is therefore to invite land owners, capitalists and land companies to offer the committee inducements in donations of land, or upon such terms as may be agreed upon. The intention of the committee is to build a splendid home. Such a home will improve any section. As to quantity of land, it will depend upon the location. The land must be situated on or near some of the street railroads, dummy, or railroad lines.

Any proposition may be forwarded to

W. C. SHEAREB, 435 Luckie street.
H. FRANKLIN, 123 Whitehall street.
J. N. BATEMAN, 21½ Marietta street.

Mr. Hunter, of Brunswick, has a valuable dog, according to The Brunswick Times. A few days ago Mr. Hunter noticed a "school" of mullet coming up the creek, and as soon as they were in shooting distance he fired both barrels of his breech-loader into the midst of the surface disturbed by the fish. The school disappeared like a flash at the report of the gun, and "Pupsey," Mr. Hunter's pointer, dashed into the stream to secure the game, which he naturally supposed the shot had brought down. When the dog reached the middle of the stream a large mullet appeared on the surface, evidently stunned by the shot. Pupsey made a dash at him, but the fish dived. This was repeated four times. The last time, when the fish dived, the dog went under after him, remained under the water for nearly one minute, and finally came up with the fish in his mouth, and retrieved him. The fish was brought to the city by Mr. Hunter, and exhibited as a trophy of his dog's sagacity and thorough training.

TWO SHORT MONTHS.

MRS. L. D. CANNON NOW WANTS A DIVORCE.

He Is Charged with Burglary — Barrett's Negro Not Tried Yet—Other News Around the Police Station.

Mrs. L. D. Cannon wants to be divorced from her husband, and says she is going to institute proceedings for legal separation.

L. D. Cannon is the young man who was arrested for burglary a few days since.

His wife, a pretty and prepossessing young woman, called at the police station yesterday morning, and declared that she couldn't stand being the wife of such a man, and was going to sue for divorce at once.

"I met him some months ago," said she, "and liked him pretty well. He was nice looking and dressed well, and was a good talker. From what he said and did he created the impression at my home in Austell that he was well off and stood high.

"I wasn't particularly in love with him, but, following the wishes of my parents, I married him two months ago.

"We came to Atlanta, and have gotten along only tolerably well. I don't think he has ever done anything for a living, and his support hasn't been worth anything.

"Now that he is charged with being a thief as well, I want to get free. I won't be the wife of any thief, and tomorrow I'm going to sue for a divorce."

Mrs. Cannon is the daughter of Mr. Joseph Davis, of Austell. She says she is going home in a few days.

No Trial Yet.

Bob Manley is the negro who was struck by Patrolman Barrett. The case against the negro has never been tried, the negro failing to show up each time. He was arrested once, but released on condition that he appear for trial yesterday afternoon. He didn't show up, and Judge Calhoun ordered that he be rearrested.

She Was Released.

Charlotte Bottle, a negro woman charged with larceny, was tried before Judge Landrum yesterday, and, the evidence being slight, she was released.

A Case of Hoodooism.

He was a long, tall and very black negro. She was a rather prepossessing mulatto.

"Yes, judge," said she, "he has bin follerin' me an' disbusin' me for a long time. He has been in de stockade 'till a few days ago, when he come to my house an' tried to kill me.

"I isn't ever bin married to him, and he never boarded with me, but he keeps follerin' me up, and las' night he cum to my house and said he would kill me, or I had to kill him. He hurt me bad an' I had him 'rested."

Judge Calhoun heard all the evidence and sent the man to the stockade for thirty days.

But the prisoner had a friend in another negro woman, who, after the sentence was passed yesterday morning, leaped to her feet and defended the man.

"He did foller her," said she," but she cunjured him, an' he did'n know what he was doin'. That yaller woman is a hoodoo, an' she made him come to her, an' she oughter be put in jail."

In spite of the able defense the man went to the stockade and the woman went free.

MRS. BENIE HILL, widow of the late B. P. Hill is very low with typhoid fever at her father's home near Crawford, Ga. Her many friends are greatly grieved at her condition.



There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of Imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

Tutt's Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind and

Bouyancy of Body

to which he was before a stranger. They give appetite,

GOOD DIGESTION,

regular bowels and solid flesh. Nicely sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.

USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE;

Acts instantaneously. Price, $1 per box. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
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5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL, (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

SPECIFICS.

The True Way

TO RID THE HUMAN BODY OF

The Poison of Disease

IS TO FORCE IT OUT THROUGH THE SKIN.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

always does this effectually. It treats the disease instead of the symptoms, and removes the cause, thereby making a cure.

MRS. E. J. ROWELL, No. 11 Quincy St., Medford, Mass., says that her mother has been cured of Scrofula, by the use of four bottles of S. S. S., after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3. Atlanta, Ga.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH



when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE. **HAY-FEVER**

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

thurs sat tues-n r m.

WE ARE READY!

To show you a strictly select stock of new dress goods. Being in market full two weeks in advance of any Atlanta merchants, we had the pick of the entire market, and have worked our opportunity for all it was worth. The goods are now on our counters ready for your inspection.

That the styles shown and the prices asked will interest you we are absolutely certain.

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

Importing Retailers,

89 and 91 Whitehall Street.

Wanted to Lease!

FURNISHED,

A good year-round hotel by experienced man of means. Address "M," Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York State.

sep2—2w thur sat tu

I HAVE SOLD MY INTEREST IN THE LOWE Bros.. Cracker Co., and am no longer connected with same. G. W. JACK.

September 2, 1891.

APPLICATION FOR A RETAIL LIQUOR License.—Notice is hereby given that H. Pollock will petition the city council at its regular meeting, September 7th, for a retail liquor license at No. 100 Decatur st. sep2—5t

TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND General Council of the City of Atlanta.—I, the undersigned, E. A. Franklin, respectfully petition your honorable body for permission to sell at retail spirituous and malt liquors at 101 W. Peters street. Yours respectfully, E. A. FRANKLIN.

sep2-5t.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows: To the Publisher:—

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed,]

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., September 3, 1891.

Trouble Expected in Mexico.

According to private advices received in San Francisco, the people of Mexico have been only waiting to hear of the success of the Chilean insurgents to start a revolution of their own.

The indictment these Mexican malcontents bring against President Diaz is enough, if it is true, to justify an armed revolt. It is charged that Diaz is the Balmaceda of Mexico, and is guilty of many offenses against human liberty. He has suppressed free speech and a free press. He has collected taxes and used public money unlawfully. He has put to death independent journalists, and imprisoned others. In point of fact, he has made himself dictator, and has amassed great wealth by accepting bribes from foreign corporations for valuable concessions.

The masses are Catholics and members of the clerical party, while Diaz heads the liberal party and is married to an American Protestant. The president and his followers, including the soldiers, are in a hopeless minority, but they believe that by suppressing the first outbreak of the revolutionists with great slaughter, they will terrorize the people and remain in power. All sorts of rumors are in circulation, and if there is any truth in them, the clericals are getting ready for a general insurrection at an early day.

There are many reasons why a revolution in Mexico should be of peculiar interest to us at the present time. Thousands of Americans are settled or engaged in business across the Rio Grande. They are running the railroads there, and much of their capital is invested in various enterprises in that country. A civil war would endanger American life and property, and our government would perhaps be forced to interfere in behalf of its citizens. Thirty or forty years ago the situation was altogether different. Our Mexican neighbors then lived apart from us, and our relations with them were by no means so intimate as they are now. Their periodical revolutions—their throat-cutting and town-looting—bothered us no more than their bull fights and fandangoes. But that sort of thing will not do now. We have big interests down there, and Mexico is, so to speak, our backyard, right under our noses. Occasionally we can stand a small disturbance, an orderly change of government over the border, but we cannot afford to permit the revival of the old conditions of strife and barbarism.

It is to be hoped that the San Francisco story will turn out to be greatly exaggerated. In the meantime, our government should be ready to protect its citizens.

A Funny Fabrication.

A little three-year-old boy once told his father that he met a big Booger Man as he was going through the garden. "He was a drate bid Booder Man," said the child, "an' he had drate big eyeses, an' drate big handses, an' drate big footses, an' a drate long pistol." "What did you do then?" asked the father. "Nuffin. I des telled him to go 'way, an' he pit up he's pistol, an' hangded down he's head, an' sneakted out. Dat's all he done."

In Vermont the other day, a little man, who is just big enough to be a bigot and a partisan, and who, by some perversion of the public mind, was elected president of the United States in 1888, stood before an audience presumably composed of intelligent American citizens and made the following statement:

A statesman of one of the southern states said to me, with tears in his eyes, shortly after my inauguration: "Mr. President, I hope you intend to give the poor people of my state a chance." I said in reply: "A chance to do what? If you mean, sir, that they shall have a chance to nullify any law and that I shall wink at the nullification of it, you ask that which you ought not to ask and that which I cannot consider. If you mean that, obeying every public law and giving to every other man his full rights under the law and the constitution, they shall abide in my respect and in the security and peace of our institutions, then they shall have, so far as in my power lies, an equal chance with all our people."

Behold what an offensive spectacle a small man is capable of making of himself! Facts are too stale to satisfy the voracious appetite of his egotism, and he turns his attention to fabrication. The child's story which we have quoted was amusing; the president's fabrication is both dull and disgusting. It appeals to neither the imagination nor to common sense. It is simply a sorry attempt to magnify the importance of Benjamin Harrison.

We suppose that no intelligent person in Mr. Harrison's audience was deceived by this ridiculous fabrication. No southern man, much less a "statesman," ever made the ridiculous remark quoted by the president. Southern men have their failings, but ignorance of the government and the constitution is not one of them. Outside of a lunatic asylum, there is no southerner imbecile enough to suppose that the occupant of the white house, be he statesman or pettifogger, has any power to give the people of one section "a chance," or prevent them from having "a chance."

It is true that the office of president is a big one when it has a man to fill it. Fortunately, however, we need not go to the trouble of describing how small it may be on occasion. We have the example of Benjamin Harrison before us as an illustration of how exceedingly small the office may be when chance gives it into the hand of a pigmy partisan.

To be thoroughly enjoyed, the fabrication which we have quoted should be carefully read and considered.

A Mississippian in Massachusetts.

The Rev. J. B. Gambrell, of Mississippi, has recently visited Massachusetts, and one of his speeches there was such a plain, wholesome talk that it cannot fail to do some good.

After reminding his hearers that the Puritans had settled one phase of the race question by getting rid of the Indians, Dr. Gambrell said:

But our fathers brought with them to this new world the seeds of a great government. They had ideas and ideas. They belonged mainly to that race which has for centuries represented the highest civilization of the world. Cavalier and Puritan were Anglo-Saxon. The Huguenot strain assimilated easily to the English, enriching it in a peculiar manner, so that the 2,000,000 colonists who whipped the British lion back to his little island were Anglo-Saxons, and they set up a government on the great principles which have made this race the torch-bearers of civilization. Let it not be forgotten that this was the work of the south and the north, of Puritan and Cavalier. It is the fashion in some quarters to date everything from Plymouth Rock. Along about the time this government was forming, there was a cavalier gentleman down in Virginia of some notoriety, who took some little hand in what was going on. His name was George Washington. Perhaps some of you have heard of him. There was another gentleman down there who wrote a nice little Fourth of July piece, called the declaration of independence. His name was Thomas Jefferson. You might have heard of him, too. It would be a good idea for you people to read up on the early history of this country.

From Runny Meade till this hour the Anglo-Saxon race has led the world for liberty limited by law. This was one of the ideas brought over by our colonial fathers. Another was an open Bible. The Puritans had that idea about half. They believed in liberty to worship God as they chose and to compel everybody else to do the same. Free religious liberty came later and south of Plymouth Rock. Liberty limited by law, free religion, a free press with free schools, are the nerve centers of our civilization. And these are the trophies of the Anglo-Saxon race, and are our contribution to all races. These have made great England, and these have made greater America, because they had fuller developments in America. They constitute the patent right of the race, with its assimilated elements, to govern this great country.

The speaker said that the negroes were kidnaped by the north for money, sold to to the south for money, kept by the south to make money, liberated as a war measure, and enfranchised as a political measure. The political doctors crammed 4,000,000 unwashed, uncooked negroes into the political stomach of the south, and the south went into fits. The south was very sick. She had legislators and magistrates who could not read, sheriffs who did not know the multiplication table, and taxes rose till they reached the point of confiscation. Then the south vomited out all this insolence and ignorance and began to mend.

The doctor contrasted the religious conditions of the two sections, and said:

"If you all had as much religion as we have, and we had as much money as you have, this would be a great country." Then in a serious vein he thus discussed some of our coming problems:

What of your end of the country? We southern people are becoming alarmed about you. Look at your great cities, all foreignized, and the double tier of western states more than half foreign, with alien languages, customs, and trampling under foot the Bible, the Sabbath, the free schools, and defying all restraint on a license spirit, bred in the slums of the old world. How are you going to assimilate these millions pouring in on you from every part of Europe? Already they dominate, and have un-Americanized your cities. They hold the balance of power in your state policies largely. The foreign element controls national policies. Every week that side is strengthened by a fresh influx from the old world. Your sons are coming south and helping us to build up the magnificent south. Every one of them is an accession to the right side, and helps to secure our safety and theirs. But the going of these from you puts you more at the mercy of the unseasoned, un-American, foreign element. Foreigners will not come and work with negroes. Their race antipathies are too strong, and the south will not ostracise the negro as a laborer; the negro will stay in the south, because it is his home, and he is kindly treated, and the foreigners will mainly stay north.

There is another drift worth mentioning. It carries death with it. I am told that the foreigners have large families and that the American families are small. I have in my pocket a statement from an authoritative source to the effect that one and a half children to the pair is all the New England families are producing on an average. You see that less than two is annihilation. I have seen but two babies since I came here. Oh! I am hungry for babies. I want to kiss even a yankee baby. What is the matter? Think of it; you are doomed to foreign rule right on the land of the Pilgrim Fathers. What are you going to do about it?

No question of this nature can be restricted to a section. It becomes national, because the national life is affected. Now turn your eyes south. Roundly speaking, in the southern states, there are 20,000,000 souls. Not less than twelve million of these are pure Anglo-Saxons, with the traditions, principles and ambitions of the revolutionary fathers. They hold all the ideas of what I heard the negro, Bishop Turner, last week, call "the giant Anglo-saxon race." The southern negro is every whit an American, and follows his white brother. This is the nation's reserve. There is another thing that counts. There is no end of babies in the south. It is easy to find a dozen children to a family. One of our preachers had nineteen, and did not brag about it, either. The race that laid the foundations in the south will build on them. Does it not look very much like if the institutions of this country are saved from anarchy and ruin, the south will have to take a great hand in the business? But you say that in every contest the south allies itself solidly with the foreign element of the north; that the south is doing all it can to break down the conservative truly American element of the north. Yes, I grant that is so, and you don't like it, do you? Let me ask you if in every contest since the war you have not done your best to Africanize the south: to put the intelligent Anglo-Saxon under the good-natured, but ignorant, Africans? The south has given you your own medicine, and you find it is bitter.

We have given considerable space to these extracts, but they deserve it. The northern people do not resent a plain talk like Dr. Gambrell's, when it is not only truthful, but wise and full of good humor and patriotism. This is an encouraging sign of the times. When we can get our old enemies to listen to our side of the question, the south's appeal for justice is in a fair way to be successful.

Assistant Attorney General Little.

The governor's appointment of Hon. W. A. Little as assistant attorney general will be heartily endorsed throughout the state.

Colonel Little is a gallant ex-confederate and a distinguished lawyer. As assistant secretary of state, a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1877, and as speaker of the house he has made a fine record in public life. His whole attention during recent years has been centered upon his profession, in which he stands in the first rank.

Since the ill health of Attorney General Lester has made it necessary to appoint an assistant, the later position becomes one of great importance and responsibility. The selection of Colonel Little cannot fail to give general satisfaction, as his high character and recognized legal ability pre-eminently fit him for the discharge of the duties connected with his new post.

No Protection for Our Toilers.

When the McKinley tariff was first considered the point was made that while it protected dry goods and wet goods, iron and marble, and other inanimate things in the interest of the rich man who controlled them, it utterly failed to protect the average American who has to work for his bread.

This objection becomes more painfully apparent every day. From time to time lists of various large factories have been published showing that under the new tariff the wages of workingmen have actually been reduced instead of increased. And now, to make things worse, we are told that thousands of workingmen in Europe, who have been thrown out of employment on account of our prohibitory tariff on certain articles, are making arrangements to come to this country to seek employment. These skilled workers are willing to work for very low wages, and when they come among us they will crowd native Americans out of a job.

Perhaps it will be said that our operatives and artisans can go to the country and try farming. We are not so sure of that. At a time when we hear so much of overproduction in the south, and depression in the west, relieved only temporarily by the demand in Europe for our food crops, the prospects are not very encouraging for thousands of middle-aged men who have never tried farming before.

Then it is said that our tobacco industry is in danger of over-production. The tariff on Sumatra tobacco is so high that the Sumatra tobacco planters are talking about settling in Virginia and the Carolinas, where they can carry on their industry and escape the prohibitory duty.

If the McKinley tariff is to stand, these are likely only a few of the evils that will be the result. It is bad enough for our toilers to have their living expenses increased 15 per cent, without having to face new dangers in the shape of over-production and competition with imported cheap foreign labor. All these things will be duly weighed in the coming national elections. McKinleyism must be overthrown, or the workingmen of this country will be driven to the verge of starvation.

Negroes North and South.

"The Patriotic Sons of America" is the name of an organization which has been holding its national camp in Philadelphia. It is a very beautiful name indeed, and shows that the professional patriots are keenly alive to the republican idea which localizes all patriotism, not only north of the bloody chasm, but in the republican party. The Sons of America, however, are not too patriotic to have a row in their order, and a very lively one has been going on in their national camp.

As usual, the negro business is at the bottom of the trouble. Some of the members made an effort to change the fundamental law of the organization, but thus far they have not succeeded, and the national camp has dispersed with a good many wounds and sore places. We have frequently alluded to the violent prejudice at the north against the negro which lies behind republican professions of love for him, but we have never seen the facts in the case more clearly stated than in an editorial in The Philadelphia Times, based on the action of the Patriotic Sons of America.

"A large majority of the working men of this city," says The Times, "are enthused regularly once or twice a year to work and vote to give the negro his rights, but there is not an organization of mechanics in this entire city that will admit a negro to fellowship, nor is he permitted to work side by side with the white mechanic in any of our industrial channels. They hurrah and vote for negro rights everywhere but in their own immediate community or their immediate industrial associations; and the Patriotic Sons of America simply followed the common rule of all white classes, conditions and organizations in the north when they decided that they don't want the negro in their fellowship." To this The Times adds the following:

The south, with all of its alleged hatred of the black man, treats him vastly better than do the people of the north. We have seen more negroes in a single legislature in the south, elected by the democrats on regular democratic tickets, than have been elected in all the northern states since the adoption of negro suffrage; and there is not a state in the south where the black man can't work side by side with white mechanics and laborers in every industrial calling.

Long before republican Philadelphia clad the negro in blue and gave him the policeman's mace, he was to be seen on the police force in leading cities of the south; but in the north he has been ostracised alike in radical New England, in the conservative middle states and in the overwhelmingly republican states of the west. In Pennsylvania, where the negro holds the balance of power in both city and state, he has never been thought of as a candidate for any office of special honor or profit, and the Patriotic Sons of America have simply fallen into the general swim in deciding that they don't want the negro in their patriotic fellowship.

This statement of fact shows up the republican hypocrisy, which howls for the rights of negroes at the south, while it refuses the commonest rights to negroes at the north.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL might lend a hand to the campaign by reproducing some of its eloquent editorials in favor of the free coinage of silver.

SON RUSSELL is a man who knows what he wants, and, when he doesn't get it, he is a man that knows how to cuss.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL is still too ill to take part in the Ohio campaign. This is a bad thing for the democrats.

THERE OUGHT to be a good deal of rain in Ohio this fall with J. B. Foraker shooting off his mouth.

JOHN SHERMAN says that free silver will be the leading issue in 1892. For once John is right.

THE MAN who uses sugar has to help pay the bounty tax. In the United States of America this amounts to a good round sum, and it comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

IT WILL not be possible for a colored man to become a member of the Harrison cabinet until after the elections. Meanwhile, it is expected that the negroes will continue to be thoroughly "loyal."

WITH THE comic paper handicapped by Blaine's popularity, and Son Russell cussing out his pa's administration, Mr. Benjamin Harrison seems doomed to have a very lively time.

SOME OF the Kentucky saloons shut up at midnight. It is thought that this will compel the population to go to bed earlier and get some rest.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A WRITER IN Frank Leslie's Weekly reports a tendency on the part of the negroes in the Carolinas to migrate northward all the time. This is altogether a mistake. For years the Carolina negroes have been going to the southwest in large gangs. There is no indication of a movement northward.

STORMS AND possibly earthquakes this month. So says Irl Hicks.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says: "In a letter to a friend in Pittsburg, Mr. Andrew Carnegie disclaims any pretentions to aristocratic lineage, is justly proud of his descent from weavers and spinners, and especially rejoices that he does not come from 'such miserable stuff as the Guelphs and Stuarts are made of.' The Guelphs are not much to boast of, particularly when it comes down to such an exponent as Albert Victor, the Cleveland street hero. But the surviving representatives of the Stuarts are made of miserable stuff, indeed. Of course they are dukes, though the titles are only a little more than two hundred years old. The duke of Grafton comes from Charles II and a manufactured 'duchess of Cleveland.' The duke of St. Albans is descended from the same paternal ancestor and Nell Gwynn, and the duke of Richmond is derived from the same sovereign and the French woman, Louise Queronaille. These surviving Stuarts, though of course not one of them is permitted to bear that name, are the flotsam and jetsam left over from no less than twelve illegitimate children of Charles II by nearly as many miscellaneous mothers. But they are proud peers of England, assist in making the laws, and live on the enormous perpetual pensions wrung from the people for the especial benefit and support of those ill-founded families."

ALBERT PIKE'S poem, "Every Year," was recently sent by William Cowan to Chambers' Journal. It was accepted, paid for and published over Cowan's name. If plagiarism is so easy it is strange that there is not more of it.

IN AN article on "Intellectual Force" in The Nashville American, S. A. Smith, speaking of southern literature and culture in the past, says: 'Henry Adams, in his history of the United States during the administration of Jefferson, says: The Virginians at the close of the eighteenth century were inferior to no class of Americans in the sort of education then supposed to make refinement.'

"In a letter of Franklin, published a few years ago, he noted the fact that his magazine did not circulate in the south as he had hoped, since the planters were already supplied from England. The best English books have always been bought and read in the south.

"The basis of intelligence must have been a good one which could produce such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, John Marshall, George Mason, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Thomas Benton, and all the grand array of men who made the southern banner immortal. The intelligence of these men must not be discredited because so many of them took to political writing and political oratory rather than romance and song. They filled the demand of the times. Anything less would have been trifling."

MEMBERS OF the house of lords object to the proposed elevation of W. H. Smith to the peerage. They say that his name and origin are too plebean, and think that he should be satisfied with a baronetcy. But Smith will not accept this. He has purchased a castle and has a lot of tenants, and is determined to be a lord. And why not? Brassey was made a lord, although his father was a day laborer. Smith is a distinguished parliamentary leader, and the fact that he is engaged in trade should not be an objection in this practical age.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT solemnly declares that she has received letters from Madame Blavatsky since the latter's death. She says that the handwriting, the matters mentioned, and all the signs prove conclusively that Madame Blavatsky has written the letters since her death. Mrs. Besant's statement has created a sensation.

IT IS sometimes dangerous to treat tramps with kindness. The other night at Bloomfield, Conn., an old farmer and his wife gave shelter to two tramps, who during the night killed them mutilated their bodies and threw them into a well. The murderers escaped.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

The details of Prince Rudolph's death, published for the first time in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday, call vividly to mind that he is not the first European notable whose demise has been shrouded in manufactured mystery. It has leaked out that the death of the late king of Belgium was due to excesses of an indescribable character, although he was reported to have died of Bright's disease. It is pretty well established at present that the so-called suicide of Ludwig of Bavaria was not a suicide, but an accident in the midst of a flight from the immediate consequences of a murder. One of the most remarkable trials in the French assizes revealed the real story of the prince of Conde's end. He was hanged by his mistress and valet, and how the famous General Skobelloff died is an open but unpublished secret. "He did not commit suicide; at least not intentionally," says Archibald Forbes in his "life."

* *

Before Sam Jones went to preaching he ran a public dray in Cartersville, his native town. He was a familiar figure around the depot, and he at that time hauled all the drummers' trunks from the depot to the hotel. Many veteran drummers yet remember Sam as a drayman. His outfit was a small, rickety, rattling, ramshackling wagon and an old sorrel horse, that was old and experienced enough to have come down from the revolutionary war. This horse was a character in his way, and some people say he was the cause of Sam's reformation. He was as humble a horse as one would wish to see. He submitted to all Sam's cuffs and rebuffs without any protest other than mildly backing his flea-bitten ears. He had an air of one who was always deeply engaged in thought, and looked upon the frivolities of this life with supreme disdain. And then Sam's horse was extremely unsociable in his temperment. He never cared to make any new acquaintances, and seemed desirous of treading the wine press of sorrow alone. For many days he went on in the same quiet way, drawing Sam's rickety old dray with the sublimest fortitude. It was never necessary for Sam to tie him when he left him, for he had such insurmountable constitutional objections to locomotion that there was little danger of him taking his departure. So Sam thought, and so it was for many, many days.

* *

But things do not always remain the same, alas! One day Sam's horse was seen, to the most extreme surprise of the Cartersvillians tearing down Main street followed by the dray which was rolling about from one side to the other. Down the street he went like mad, and it seemed wonderful to those who knew him intimately that he could acquire such speed. Sam, who had left him for some purpose, stood watching his mad career eagerly.

"He's decided to emigrate," Sam remarked, as the horse continued his wild flight.

Presently the horse swerved to the right and the wagon struck against a tree, and with a crash came to standstill.

The spectators all went down to survey the wreck. It was a complete one, indeed. Sam stood and looked at it silently for some moments in deep reflection. There was a pathos in his voice when he finally turned around and said:

"I guess I'll have to find some other way to make a living."

In a few weeks Sam left Cartersville and went down near Columbus.

"The next I heard or saw of Sam," said the gentleman who told me the story, "he came back to Cartersville and preached a sermon. I went out to hear him, and I never saw such a complete change in a man."

* *

Colonel Bill Harris, the jovial secretary of the senate, has a mine of war experiences, which, told in his inimitable way, are inexpressibly funny. He was in both the Mexican war and the war between the states, and, being of an adventurous turn of mind, he had many experiences. He ran away from his home while yet in his teens, and went to the Mexican war.

"I saw all the other boys going," said Colonel Bill, "and I wanted to be a warrior, too, so I pulled out, and as I looked out for fun as well as fighting, I managed to have a pretty jolly time. About the richest experience I had was at a Mexican ball with Gib Wright. The ball was a swell affair, and the elite of Mexico was there. Ah, it was fine to see those Mexican senoritas dance, and we enjoyed it. They were arrayed in the most magnificent costumes and after every "set" they would change costumes. This went on till 6 th and I calculated that there was about enough costumes lying around to start a fancy dress goods establishment, and we conceived the plan of playing a practical joke on these dark-eyed senoritas. We did it to perfection. We carried off armful after armful of these precious costumes until we were utterly tired out, and we decided that it was enough. We hid them out good and it was worth a fortune to have seen the dismay of those senoritas when they discovered that their precious garments had been stolen. They may have found them the next day. I hope they did, but we had our fun out of them that night."

* *

Mr. John Mortimer Murphy, a veteran New York newspaper man, is a guest at the Kimball for a few days. He is one of the most gifted and versatile of sporting writers, and stands high as a naturalist. For some time past Mr. Murphy has been devoting himself to a careful and systematic study of the game, fish and general resources of Florida, and his latest work—"Game and Game Haunts in Florida"—is now in press. Some of the other books written by Mr. Murphy are: "Rambles in Northwest America," "The Forester of the Ardennes," "Zoology and Resources of Oregon," "A Search for the Mountain of Gold," "Florida, the Bahamas," and "American Game Bird Shooting."

A CONSTITUTION reporter had a talk with Mr. Murphy last night.

"What are the prospects for the development of Florida?"

"Excellent. Never better. The state may now be said to have entered on a career of lasting prosperity. The travel this winter is expected to exceed any heretofore known; capital is pouring in from many directions, and the fruit crop of the state promises to be both large and profitable."

"What are the prospects of the phosphate industry?"

"Very bright. That industry is in embryo yet, but judging from reports given me by several persons who make a specialty of the subject, the phosphate mines of the state will soon be as numerous as the placer mines of California, and more generally profitable. New fields are being discovered daily, and where deposits were least expected. Parties are now in Europe negotiating for the establishment of new lines of steamers between every deep-water port in Florida and Great Britain and Germany, and experts say that fleets of phosphate steamers will leave within two years as regularly as the mail steamers of the Plant line."

* *

Speaking of the fisheries of Florida, he said: "I understand that there will be two fishing vessels in commission this winter to one last year. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that the fisheries of Florida are about the best on earth, and that a greater number of different fish can be found in its waters than in any equal area in the world. The mullet are the most valuable, but they are followed closely by the snapper, grouper, and Spanish mackerel. The snapper fisheries alone are estimated to yield over $50,000 per annum, and the Spanish mackerel fishing will soon approach that figure, fresh mackerel being worth $40 a barrel.

"The groupers of the waters of Florida are the best known, and Spanish smacks come all the way from Havana to secure them, as they stand a voyage better than those found in more tropical regions."

* *

Mr. Murphy told me some interesting facts about fish. I asked him what was the largest fish? He answered: "The great ray, or sea devil, may be called the giant of the species, an adult being frequently twenty-five feet across the back and weighing from two thousand to three thousand five hundred pounds. One recently killed near Mullet key is said to have weighed 3,300 pounds. Stingrays sometimes attain a weight of 400 pounds; the tunny often reaches 1,200 pounds; the jewfish has been known to turn the scales at 600 pounds; the tarpon at 200 pounds and more; the red snapper, at eighty pounds; the sturgeon, at 150 and over; the channel bass at sixty pounds and several that run from fifty to twenty pounds in weight. There are more large fish in Florida than in any other portion of the United States."

* *

The recent upheavals in The New York Herald office have caused a good deal to be printed of Mr. Bennett's methods. It has been said that all instructions emanating from The Herald bears his name. That is true. Some years ago a writer now on THE CONSTITUTION was detailed by The Herald to do some work on the frontiers, and a question arose as to employing a guide at a cost of $18. Mr. Bennett was at that time in Paris, and the office laid the matter in detail before him by cable. He wired back his approval at a total expense of about fifty dollars. That is the princely way Mr. Bennett does business.

* *

Nast, the caricaturist, has started a newspaper venture of his own. He is not considered much of an artist by brother professionals. Not long ago Joe Keppler, of Puck, was asked to suggest a name for a new brand of five-cent cigars. "Call 'em 'The Nast,'" said Keppler. "Why so?" inquired the manufacturer. "Because they don't draw," replied Puck's star.

Wolcott Ballistier, who has just completed a novel in partnership with Rudyard Kipling, is London agent for Lovell, the publisher, and used to be editor of Tid-Bits. He is a good fellow but a dead failure as a writer. This is a parallel of several other cases among European celebrities. Jules Verne collaborates with Franklin File, a capital American journalist, but fourth-rate story writer. Robert Louis Stevenson has picked up Lloyd Osborne, whom nobody ever heard of, and it is stated that Ouida has written a novel in conjunction with Miss Bisland, who is only an average New York reporter and whose story of her recent trip around the world was the dreariest rubbish imaginable.

Woman's Inconsistency.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Mr. B—l, a well know St. Louis contributor, gave vent to the following philosophical reflections:

"Call a girl a spring chicken and she will laugh; call a woman a hen and she gets mad.

"Call a young lady a witch and she will enjoy it; call an old woman a witch and your life will be in danger.

"Call a girl a kitten and she won't take it unkindly; call a woman a cat and she will hates you. Remarkable sex."

Matrimony as a Cure.

From The Chicago Journal.

Mr. Parnell is said to be looking happier and jauntier than for years. After all, though it is said to be a failure sometimes, an acute, pronounced, and irritating failure, there is nothing like marriage for a man, especially for a man seeking home rule.

How His New Play Was Received.

From The Nashville Herald.

"Did Smith produce his new play last night?"

"Yes."

"And did the audience call him before the curtain after the last act?"

"Yes, and demanded their money back."

So Different from Most Men.

From Munsey's Weekly.

She—I don't suppose you are fond of kissing babies?

He—Not unless they are girl babies about eighteen years old.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

VERNE.—Jules Verne has a son, Michel, who is developing a talent for writing stories very much in his father's highly imaginative style.

CHURCHILL.—Lord Randolph Churchill is not suffering any of the privations of Stanley in his travels through Africa. He carries with him two French cooks, cows and goats for fresh milk, and a supply of champagne.

BERNHARDT.—Maurice Bernhardt, the divine Sarah's son, who is traveling with his wife in this country, does not look like a "cigaretto athlete," as he has been described. He is a rather handsome specimen of the Frenchman, with a tall, wiry physique, a clear olive complexion and a small, dark mustache. He resembles his mother in the prominence of his features, and is an exquisite in dress. His wife, the daughter of a Russian princess, is a petite brunette, not especially pretty but possessed of beautiful dark eyes and black hair. She has a well-developed figure and a graceful carriage.

HOLMES.—Oliver Wendell Holmes takes infinite care of himself, and is particularly watchful against the approach of an attack of pneumonia. The rooms of his house are equipped with thermometers, barometers and aerometers, and he never rises in the morning without knowing the temperature of his bedroom, or takes his bath until the water has been accurately tested. He lives by inflexible rules, and strives to avoid the slightest risk of taking cold. His time is scrupulously divided, and his meals are studies of prudence. The doctor views the approach of death with philosophic fortitude, but is said to have an eager curiosity to see how long he can live by rigorously following the laws he has prescribed for himself.

IT GROWS DA[IL]

NEW DEVELOPMENTS REGA[RD]ING THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Letters Commending the Re[ve]nue Pouring In—A Convention of Ve[te]rans May Be Held.

The proposition to form a joint stock co[m]pany to take charge of and ma[n]age soldiers' home has evoked a chorus of co[m]mendations from every part of the state.

And the modification of the scheme sug[-]gested by Colonel Brewster is unpopu[-]lar.

Judge Calhoun, as he walks about the streets, is stopped by veterans and others about the progress of the enterprise, and business men question him regarding the details of the plan, and not a few of them rise to show a substantial interest in it by subscribing for stock.

A Pungent Appeal.

Every mail brings letters from veterans and others interested in the home.

Yesterday Judge Calhoun received the following joined communication from one of the best citizens of Putnam county:

EATONTON, Ga., September 2, 1891.—Hon. L. Calhoun—My Dear Sir: I am too mad to write and can only suggest that you call a convention of all the veteran associations in Georgia, and will provide a way to care for our old and infirm soldiers. We can't afford to let the state go against our state. Let us do something, and quick.

Putnam stands ready, willing and anxious to do her part. Yours truly, FRANK LEWIS.

A veteran who was present when this letter was read, said: "Well, that seems to have considerable gum in it, anyhow, and the suggestion that all the veteran associations in Georgia hold a convention is a good one, but of course this will not be necessary if the board of trustees can devise some way to equip and maintain the home. At the meeting next week, if it be found that the proposed joint stock-company plan is impracticable, the writer will offer a resolution requesting each branch of the veteran association in the state to send delegates to a convention to be held in Atlanta as soon as possible."

"I agree with you," Judge Calhoun remarked, "That idea is worthy of consideration."

Other Communications.

The following letters explain themselves:

JACKSON, Ga., September 2, 1891.—Judge L. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Under the Brewster plan for the soldiers' home, please name of

William R. Thaxton, Jackson, Ga., and
James F. Carmichael, Jackson, Ga., and
Respectfully, JAMES F. CARMICHAEL,
Jackson.

FROM BIBB COUNTY.

MACON, Ga., September 2, 1891.—Hon. L. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: At the meeting of the Bibb County Veterans' Association, Macon, Ga., September 1, 1891.—Colonel W. L. Calhoun, president Board of Trustees of Confederate Home, Dear Sir: I am instructed by the Bibb County Veterans' Association to forward you the following resolution passed at a called meeting August 31, 1891:

"Resolved, That the Confederate Survivors' association of Bibb County, hereby pledges its co-operation in any plan the trustees of the Confederate Veterans' Home may adopt for the aid and relief of needy confederate veterans of this county." Very respectfully, C. M. WILLIAMS, Commander.

More Talk About It.

Judge Calhoun was asked: "What will be the capital stock of the joint stock company?"

"That I cannot say. It will be decided by the trustees next week. Colonel Brewster's idea is to capitalize the home at $250,000, which will, at 7 per cent per annum, bring a certain income of $17,500. This, this believes would be ample to properly maintain the home."

"Are there any citizens of Atlanta who will take big blocks of stock?"

"The lists are in other hands, so I cannot speak positively about this; but I am sure some large stockholders will be found among our wisest and most enterprising citizens. It is surprising how deep is the interest taken in the matter. The enthusiasm seems increasing rather than waning.

ONE OF THE MANY.

A Writer Who Ruined Himself by Improving His Style.

From The Arkansas Traveler.

Spadra earned his living by writing short sketches. His diction was clear, though not at times elegant. There appeared to be a sort of and luminous force in his style. His work reproduced throughout the country.

One day at luncheon, a purist who had read many a bright sketch written by Spadra, thus marked to him:

"I was much interested in your story of 'Two Dogs.' Your character drawing is very and your descriptions are vigorous, but in speaking—and I think that all writers should frank with one another—you don't pay enough tention to technique. You have a wrong use large number of words, such as apt, when mean likely, and allude, when refer would be nearly correct. In alluding to a man you do mention him, but give your readers to understand who is meant. Reference is direct."

"I'd never thought of that," said Spadra.

"I suppose not. for some of our best known ters slur over such things, and yet, without observance of small matters, no style of composition can be correct. You hold the making great writer, and I would advise you to some high authority on the correct use of

That night Spadra took home a solemn-book, dull of binding and severe of countenance. Hour after hour he sat reading it. Each page a sharp reproof of all that he had ever written.

"How could I have been so stupid?" he "It is a wonder that I was ever able to get print. I see now why I have never been with the great writers in the east. This book godsend."

He continued his study of the book, and, he had mastered it, bought another treatise, pared by a high authority. He was delighted his new intellectual exercise, but shuddered he recalled the gross errors which he had wont to commit. After a time composition came a difficult task. "How my judgment ripening," he mused. "Who knows but that stories may be accepted as models of finish course I can't write so voluminously as I but my work will be much better."

He labored during three days on a story formerly would have been completed in hours, and sent it to a magazine, feeling that editor would compliment him upon his great provement. The story came back, together the cold words of a printed form of rejection.

"That editor is a fool," Spadra declared. took my work when it was careless, but now it is finished, he sends it back. He must thought that I stole it."

He spent weary days and laborious nights another story, and when he read it over, giving it the final touch of hypercritical he said: "I don't think that this has a fault." But it came back to him with a blank. In splendid diction he cursed his luck swore that he was now fitted to write only highest class of publications. He did for them, but his stories came back. Why? because they were written with correctness, but because he had with his work and juggled with expressions until his spirit of originality had Spadra, now so particular that he could answer an invitation to dinner, if, indeed, should receive one, is employed as a salary to reject manuscripts for a large publishing house.

There is a moral in this screed: Be correct, never permit the dead-set rule of a pedant to your originality. The writer who recognizes many hampering influences can never be free a lack of freedom is a lack of vigor.

THE WEATHER REPORT

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Forecast Thursday: Showers; easterly winds; change in temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 2, 7 a. m. 30.14; temperature, 69; dewpoint, north; velocity, 4; rainfall, 0. 7 p. m.—Barometer, 30.07; dewpoint, 67; wind, northeast; rainfall, .05.

Maximum temperature, 80; minimum temperature, 66; rainfall, .05.

IT WAXES WARM.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN OF 1891.

The 1890 Club Will Oppose Barrooms—The Old M. A. B's. Reorganizing—The Candidates.

The municipal campaign of 1891 starts out with an energetic rush and a hearty hurrah.

But how will it wind up?

The indications are that the campaign will be one of the warmest and most entertaining Atlanta has ever known.

Just now it promises to be a three-cornered fight.

The prohibitionists have thrown down the gauntlet, and have announced that they will make a vigorous fight on the barrooms.

This, of course, will induce the anti-prohibitionists to organize and prepare for battle.

The element opposing the barrooms are now rallying under the name of anti-barroom men. They have given the liquor question in Atlanta a careful consideration, and now say that they do not intend to prohibit the sale of whisky, but that they want to close the barrooms and govern the sale through wholesale houses. They are, however, fighting under the bannor of the 1890 Club, and have issued an address to the people which reads:

There will be an important meeting of the opponents of barrooms in Atlanta tomorrow, Thursday evening, under the auspices of the 1890 Club at Prohibition hall, 65½ East Alabama street, to consider the coming municipal campaign and organize for the election of aldermen and councilmen who are opposed to the granting of licenses to barrooms in this city.

There will be a full discussion, and the questions between morals and money will be well considered.

Rev. Sam Small and other prominent men interested in the movement will deliver addresses, and all good people of the city, and the ladies interested, are cordially invited to be present.

The prohibition people are aroused and in terrible earnest about making this a signal and decisive campaign in favor of a moral council and a sober city. The meeting will be a lively and important one.

The meeting will define the work of the campaign, and it is safe to say that a full ticket opposed to the sale of whisky by the drink will be provided for.

Naturally a ticket opposed to barrooms will produce a ticket favoring the saloons, and a party opposing the 1890 Club will be the result. Then an opposition ticket will be in the race.

Atlanta is full of conservative citizens who would deeply deplore any such contest, and a third ticket will probably jump into the race, supported and sustained by those who are not partisans either way.

The old M. A. B.'s will have a hand in the battle.

The protective union met last night, and a consolidation with the M. A. B.'s was effected. The new order will be known as the United M. A. B. Meetings will be held every Wednesday evening in Lowry's hall at 8 o'clock.

The next day or two will settle the story.

Who May Run.

The partial list of probable candidates for aldermen and councilmen, published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, created considerable talk.

The suggestion of Colonel Joe Carter, from the north side, met with hearty approval on all sides, but Colonel Carter declines most positively to enter the race, saying:

"I am mentioned in today's paper as a possible candidate for alderman. If there is one thing on earth that I am more determined on than another, it is that I shall never be a candidate for a public office. All my time, thought and energy I intend to devote to The Evening Herald, and through that medium to do my share of public service. I want to see good men in office, and shall help to put them there, but I want the people to know that I will not be a candidate for alderman, nor for anything else."

Mr. Thompson showed a big strength, too.

Hon. A. L. Kontz was mentioned for the chair quite frequently and enthusiastically by his friends.

Mr. Aaron Haas was spoken of from the south side.

W. K. Booth's name was added to the first ward list.

In the second John Berkele was mentioned.

Mr. D. A. Beatie may be brought out in the third.

John Thompson has been suggested in the fourth.

The fifth has not been aroused yet.

The sixth precinct—no change from yesterday.

THEY'RE AFTER HIM.

An Atlanta Youth Who Has Sinned Much Is in Trouble.

Mr. Jay Walker, a well-known young man of Atlanta, has been discovered in a multitude of sins in Chattanooga.

Walker was a young man of good business qualifications, and was employed with Messrs. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., and later with Hirsch Bros.

He went from Atlanta to Chattanooga and cut quite a figure there. He registered at the Southern hotel and there carried himself with an air peculiar to the "400."

But he has come to grief, and his tale of woe is told in this special:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 2.—[Special.]—Jay Walker, a prominent young man of Atlanta and a son of a respected citizen of that place, who, for many years, has been a right hand man in the large dry goods house of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., is figuring in a sensation here. He stopped at the Southern hotel, and proved to be a high flyer. During his brief stay here he jumped his board bill and passed a forged check at Nix's shoe store for $35, and another on the Ballew-Farrell Clothing Company for the same amount. It leaked out that he had become involved in a scandal with a young girl in Atlanta, and, fearing the consequence, had made a sneak. The young lady's people hadn't yet caught on to the racket, but he thought it best to seek the cooler climate of the northern country, and he concluded to stop here while on the way. Walker left the city yesterday for Cincinnati, and the chief of police telegraphed to the authorities at that place asking for his arrest. He will probably be caught and brought back to this city before many hours pass over his head.

"BY HOOK OR CROOK."

Ingenious Attempt to Explain the Origin of the Phrase.

From The Boston Herald.

There have been many attempts made to explain the origin of the phrase "By Hook or Crook." The Boston News-Letter of January, 1776, explains the expression thus: "Hook and Crook were the names of two English judges at the beginning of the last century. They were both men of eminence in their profession, but not more remarkable for anything than for their perpetual diversity of opinion that prevailed between them on matters of legal jurisprudence. Be the case what it would, every suitor was sure to have either Hook or Crook on his side."

Wilson's "Origin of Familiar Words and Phrases" says that it probably means "foully like a thief or holily like a bishop," the hook being used by burglars, the crook being the bishop's crozier.

"The Hand Book of Fact and Fancy" gives the following story under the heading of "By Hook or Crook:" "The great fire at London in 1666 destroyed 13,200 houses, and in many cases obliterated all the boundary marks requisite to determine the sites occupied by buildings previous to the fire. When the rubbish was removed disputes arose among the people as to the position and extent of their landed estates. These contentions promised not only interminable lawsuits, but also delayed the rebuilding of the city until they could be settled. Accordingly, two of the most experienced surveyors of the day—Mr. Charles Hook and Mr. George Crook—were called upon to act as arbitrators in the matter, land owners entered into a compact to take the decision of Hook and Crook as final and binding. From this fact arose the now famous phrase which heads this article."

As a fourth and last solution of the mystery, an old London legend tells us that the numerous families of Hook and Crook formerly did the ferry business for the whole of the British metropolis. No odds on what boat you crossed the Thames, you were sure to ride with Hook or Crook.

THE GRADY MONUMENT.

The Work on the Foundation Will Be Begun Today.

A committee from the Grady Monument Association met with the city engineer and the street committee of the council yesterday afternoon, at the office of Hon. Porter King, to settle upon the location of the Grady monument.

The committee discussed the matter fully, and it was determined that the monument should be located midway between Broad and Forsyth streets on Marietta street, just about in front of DeGive's opera house.

Work will be begun on the foundation early this morning, and the Consolidated Street Railway Company has kindly consented, in order to expedite the work, to stop its Marietta street cars at Forsyth street until its new double track is built around the monument. Thus there will be nothing in the way this morning, and Contractor Pat Fallon, who has been awarded the contract to build the foundation work, will begin at once.

The street committee yesterday afternoon also considered the location of the five-thousand-dollar fountain, donated to the city by Captain W. D. Grant.

One condition of this donation was that the fountain should be placed on Marietta street, between Forsyth and not more than fifty feet from Broad street, in the direction of the artesian well.

As the monument goes on the block between Broad and Forsyth streets, the fountain, by the condition of the donation, must be placed within fifty feet of Broad street, in the direction of the artesian well. If thus located, the fountain will stand just in front of Captain Grant's building, opposite Snook's store. It is probable, however, that the street committee and Captain Grant will agree to locate the fountain a little further down Marrietta street, in order that it may be midway between Broad street and Peachtree. Captain Grant will no doubt consent to this arrangement, which will put the fountain in the widest part of Marietta street, and at the same time locate it in the center of the block.

LOVE FINDS A WAY.

Another Quiet Marriage that Promises to End in Happiness.

They were married Friday night, but very few knew it until yesterday.

The parents remained in ignorance until yesterday, and it took them several hours to become reconciled to the fact that they had been sent no invitation.

Charles S. Wright is a popular young man who works for THE CONSTITUTION. Miss Emily Gertrude Hilburn, daughter of Undertaker Frank Hilburn, is a charming young lady of seventeen, with many accomplishments, who now signs her name Mrs. Charles S. Wright.

Mr. Wright has been boarding at Mr. Hilburn's, and has been very attentive to Miss Emily. The affection was mutual, and an arrangement was made that in October there should be a wedding. All parties interested agreed, and preparations were being made for the event, when the young folks took it into their heads that a month was a long time to wait.

Last Friday the license was procured. That night the couple went out for a walk. They visited Rev. Clement C. Cary at his residence, and returned man and wife. Nothing was said of it until yesterday, when a full confession was made.

The parents of the bride thought they should have been taken into the confidence of the young people, and thought it strange that they wern't; but everything is now lovely.

FROM SAVANNAH.

A Delegation Coming from There to Oppose the Berner Bill.

The general judiciary committee of the house met in the senate chamber last night and was addressed by Major Joseph B. Cumming, of Augusta. Major Cumming spoke in opposition to the Berner bill, which is now before that committee. The main feature of his speech was his reference to the effect the forfeiture of the Georgia railroad charter would have on the stock. The speech was listened to with much interest.

Mr. G. M. Ryals, of Chatham, yesterday received the following letter:

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 1.—Hon. G. M. Ryals—Dear Sir: Some of our citizens who are deeply impressed with the consequences likely to result from the pending bill before the house of representatives looking to the forfeiture of the charters of railroads in this state, would earnestly and respectfully request a hearing before the committee to whom it has been referred.

The agitation of the question has greatly depreciated many securities, which, in most times of financial stringency the business men of Gergia rely upon as collaterals with which to raise money.

The forfeiture of these charters, or proceedings looking thereto, would destroy or impair values to an extent that would result most disastrously, we fear. The gravity of the situation impels us to ask you to request the committee, who, we have no doubt, are willing to hear any of their fellow-citizens, to permit us to present our views before they take final action on the subject. If agreeable to them, next Friday evening would suit us best to be heard. Will you kindly present this letter to them and endeavor to get them to hear us, and to set the aforementioned time for the purpose and advise us of their will in the premises? Truly your friends,

JOHN J. MCDONOUGH, Mayor.

D. G. PURSE, President Chamber of Commerce.

J. L. WARREN, President Cotton Exchange.

The above named gentlemen, with probably several others, will be heard before the general judiciary committee next Friday evening.

"A Breezy Time" Tonight.

Another evening of fun awaits our theater-goers tonight when "A Breezy Time" will be given for the first time in our city by a very good company. All reports agree upon the merits of the performance, and the manager of this company doubts so little to obtain a favorable verdict from our people that he has booked return dates for October.

The Louisville Courier-Journal thus noticed its appearance in that city:

"Harris's theater was well filled last night when the season opened with the production of 'A Breezy Time.' As may be judged by the name of the piece, it lays no pretensions to the dignity of a play, but it is a fair sample of the nondescript compositions styled farce comedies, intended for lightly amusing an audience. These productions are almost wholly dependent on the talents of the individuals in the company, for it is the display of their respective abilities in the dancing, singing and specialty lines that give the performance any merit. The company producing 'A Breezy Time' is entirely adequate to that kind of business, and furnished an entertainment which the audience enjoyed very much. Mr. E. B. Fitz, who has the most important role, is a comedian of very good power. A big fat man is capable of getting a great deal of fun out of his corpulency, and Mr. Fitz would probably tip the scale at 250 pounds. Miss Kathryn Webster, who makes of the soubrette part the leading feminine role, sings and dances well and acts with capacity. The company is strong in vocal talent. Miss Helen Rainsley, who was here a few months ago with 'O'Dowd's Neighbors,' possesses a highly trained, agreeable soprano voice. 'A Breezy Time' is well supplied with that 'snap' which is essential to the success of farce comedies, the people on the stage being constantly engaged in doing something, but while lively it is not dangerously boisterous, and will be pretty likely to meet the demands of the average public."

"U and I."

Next Friday and Saturday our theater-goers will have an opportunity of witnessing George W. Lederer's comic players, headed by Tim Cronin and Harry Standish, in the laughing festival "U and I."

The comedy is said to embrace an interesting plot, interspersed with extremely funny situations, and a variety of new and catchy music. Mr. Cronin's wit, together with Mr. Standish's, will have a tendency to create no little merriment. "U and I" is a satire on New York flat houses, and was constructed for laughing purposes, and as "O'Donovan Innes" and "Professor Ungerblots's" Messrs. Cronin and Standish have found it the two greatest characters in their lives.

They will be ably supported by a first-class company, including William McCormick, John Slavin, Arthur Hughes, Charles Adams, Harry Buckley; Misses Minnie Miller, Jole Sutherland, Flora Echord, Lida Lear, Marie Leyton, Anna Kennar, Mesa Whitney and others.

ONE TO NOTHING,

WITH THE SINGLE RUN MADE IN THE NINTH INNING,

After Two Men Were Out—The Best Game of the Year at Piedmont Park Yesterday—The Second Game Today.

Everybody who went to yesterday's game at Piedmont park had visions floating through his head.

He imagined old-time contests between New York and Chicago, especially that of last Tuesday, when neither side could score for eleven innings. Or else the Southern league days, with "Red" Bittman, Cline, Purcell and Cahill running bases, would boom up before him.

There was everything to suggest whatever enjoyable feature the ball field has ever afforded Atlantians.

Eighteen blue uniforms and as many real ball players, with a liveliness and an understanding of their work, gave every spectator a chance to become an enthusiast, and every one who heard about the game an opportunity to lament his wretched luck.

Fifty-three putouts and not a run.

Then, with a man on second, the center fielder of the visitors drops the ball after a run, and Gibson crosses the plate with the first, last and only tally of the day.

The attention of the entire audience had been riveted upon each and every movement; not one was there who was not brim full of contagious excitement; half were no longer sitting when deafening cheers, flying hats and handkerchiefs, and waving canes and umbrellas announced a victory, and a glorious one at that.

The best and prettiest game seen at the park this year—it was the unanimous verdict. Even that with Nashville was outdone.

The Knoxville men did playing that was replete with fine stops and throws, several times making remarkable recoveries of the ball in time to catch the runner. Atlanta played just a shade better.

In the third, Perry made a catch, eclipsing any the Piedmont grounds have yet witnessed. Glenn hit a low fly to right center, which both Perry and Moffet made a desperate run for. Neither could reach it and it was about to fall to the ground when the center fielder, who was nearer to the sphere, made a tremendous dive and with his left hand scooped the ball, hardly a foot from the ground.

Including a splendid stop by Marshall in the seventh, the other fielding feature was one which practically saved the day for the local men. The first half of the ninth inning saw a Knoxville man on third, with two outs. A grounder was hit to Glenn, who made a wild throw to first. A high leap and Roach had pulled the ball down and retired the runner. He was loudly applauded.

The contest might strictly be called a pitcher's battle. Turner for the second successive time whitewashed his opponents. McClung was hit somehat harder, but the safe drives were well scattered, and but for a muff, there is no telling how many innings would have been played. Both twirlers used excellent headwork, and both were magnificently supported.

THE GAME.

For five innings not a Knoxville runner reached first. In the meanwhile Atlanta had gotten one man as far as third and two on second.

In the sixth, with two men out, a hit to left by Taylor broke the ice.

The seventh inning looked bright for the local men and a run appeared imminent. Turner hit safely to left, reached second on Fogarty's fumble and was advanced to third by Coppedge's single. There were two out, but a hit meant two runs. Roach proved unequal to the emergency and went out on a hit to McClung.

The game had been progressing in splendid style. As each inning closed and neither side had scored, the crowd warmed up more and more. The seventh concluded and the record made in the Nashville contest had been broken. The eighth saw sixteen blanks and an extra-inning game was expected. Both pitchers were steady; not a man had been given his base. When the ninth opened, half the crowd were on their feet.

Knoxville started in a business-like way. Hayes reached first on Glenn's poor throw. Taylor followed with a nice hit to left, but Marshall spoiled their chances by stopping Crawley's hit and making a double. Hayes had gone to third.

Then McCaffrey hit to Glenn and a moment later Roach's splendid catch had added the last coat of whitewash.

In Atlanta's half Gibson started off with a single, after one man was out. Perry made a wild throw to first of the hit and the runner got to second. Would he score? Six hundred people were asking that, either of his neighbor or himself. Lagomarsino struck out, and hopes had almost flown. Then Turner hit a fly to short center. Perry, who is a deaf mute, did not immediately go for it. He evidently thought the ball belonged to somebody else. Smith, on second, had to wave him to it. The delay was fatal. He barely reached the ball, and before his hands could close over it it had escaped him. As it rolled to one side Gibson ran in.

Long after dark the game was a prominent topic of conversation. Those who had seen it were glad; those who had intended going and staid away were more than sorry.

Amid all the praise which every player deservedly received, Turner's all-around work came in for an especial share.

The score was:

ATLANTA.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.	KNOXVILLE.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Butler, cf..	0	1	2	0	0	Crawley, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Glenn, 3b..	0	0	0	2	1	M'Caff'y,1b	0	0	9	0	0
Marshall,2b	0	0	3	8	0	Smith, 2b..	0	0	6	2	1
Gibson, c..	1	1	6	2	0	McClung, p	0	0	0	3	0
L'g'm'no lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Perry, c.f..	0	0	4	0	2
Turner, p..	0	2	1	3	0	Fogarty, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Cop'edge,rf	0	1	0	0	0	Moffet, rf..	0	0	1	0	0
Roach, 1b..	0	0	13	0	1	Hayes, ss...	0	0	1	3	0
Merrill, ss.	0	1	2	0	0	Taylor, 1b..	0	2	0	1	1
Total....	1	6	27	10	2	Total.....	0	3	*25	12	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Knoxville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

*Roach hit by batted ball.

Two men out when winnning run was scored.

Summary—Earned runs—none. Base on balls—none. Hit by pitcher—Glenn. Left on bases—Atlanta, 6; Knoxville, 1. Struck out—By McClung, 5; by Turner, 8. Double plays—Marshall and Roach; Smith and McCaffrey.

The Second Game.

Knoxville and Atlanta will play again today.

The game put up by the vistors yesterday was sufficient to show the quality of the team, and it is safe to say that the contest today will be another splendid exhibition of the national game. The Knoxville nine is, without doubt, one of the best seen here this year.

The visitors will have Moffet in the box, with Crawley to support him. For Atlanta, Butler and Gibson will form the battery.

The clubs will be arranged as follows:

ATLANTA.	POSITIONS.	KNOXVILLE.
Butler	Pitcher	Moffet
Gibson	Catcher	Crawley
Roach	First Base	McCaffrey
Marshall	Second Base	Smith
Merrill	Shortstop	Hayes
Glenn	Third Base	Taylor
Lagomarsino	Left Field	Fogarty
Turner	Center Field	Perry
Coppedge	Right Field	McClung

National League Games.

At Pittsburg.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—5
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	*	—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Pittsburg 3; Philadelphia, 8. Batteries—King, and Miller; Gleason and Clements.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 15; Boston, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 0; Boston, 0. Batteries—Crane and Harrington; Staley and Bennett.

At Cleveland.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 0; Brooklyn, 5. Batteries—Viau and Zimmer; Inks and Daly.

At Chicago.

Chicago	5	1	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	—14
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Chicago, 12; New York, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4; New York, 7. Batteries—Gumbert and Merritt; Rusie, Coughlin, Clarke and Buckley.

American Association Games.

At Washington.

Louisville-Washington association game postponed. Rain.

At Baltimore.

Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4

Base hits—Milwaukee, 12; Baltimore 12. Errors—Milwaukee, 3; Baltimore 1; Batteries—McMahan and Robinson; Dwyer and Vaughn.

At Philadelphia.

Athletics	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	—5

Base hits—Athletics, 10; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Athletics, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Chamberlain, Cross and Milligan; Rettger, Darling and Boyle.

At Boston.

Columbus	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Base hits—Columbus, 4; Boston, 6. Errors—Columbus, 1; Boston, 0. Batteries—Gastright and Dowse; Buffinton and Murphy.

Dawson Plays Cuthbert.

DAWSON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Dawson played Cuthbert, Shellman, the umpire, and all Randolph county combined. Of course the score was against them.

At Latonia Park.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—About four thousand people witnessed the Latonia races today. Pleasant weather and a good track made the conditions favorable for a good time. In the programme today the fourth race was ruled off because the withdrawal of Whitney and Forerunner left but two starters. The fifth race on the programme was run as the fourth race and a new race improvised on the grounds was made the fifth race. Prime favorites won every race except the fourth.

First race, selling, one mile, Cupbearer won, Abilene second, John Adams third. Time, 1:44¼.

Second race, selling, five furlongs, Falero won, Puryaard second, Watauga third. Time, 1:03¼.

Third race, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, mile and fifty yards, Hueneme won, First-lap second, Quotation third. Time, 1:48¼.

Fourth race, purse, three-year-olds and upward, that have not won a race this year, mile and 100 yards, Daisy F won, Palisade second, Donnell third. Time, 1:48¾.

Fifth race, purse, three-year-olds that have not won this year, one mile. It required seven trials to get this field off and when the tap was given to go Sunflower, with Jockey Lewis, remained lazily standing at her post. There was no advantages worth mentioning to any one in the start. Fannie S won, Mary A second, London Smoke third. Time, 1:43.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, September 2.—About four thousand persons attended the races today. The track was fast.

First race, sweepstakes, $1,000 added, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs, Arab won, Turner second, Chaos third. Time, 1:27 2-5.

Second race, Partridge stakes, for two-year-olds, six furlongs, on the turf, Rex won by two lengths from Madrid, who was half a length before Azra. Time, 1:16 1-5.

Third race, handicap sweepstakes, $1,000 added, mile and a furlong. Cassius won, Kingmaker second, Lizzie third. Time, 1:56.

COUNTY MATTERS

Looked Into Yesterday by the Commissioners.

The regular meeting of the county commissioners was held yesterday.

Only three were present—Messrs. J. W. Nelms, W. J. Garrett and James D. Collins.

Mr. Garrett was chairman, and Secretary John Tyler Cooper was in his place.

The matter of greatest importance brought to the attention of the board was that touching the building of a new courtroom for Judge Westmoreland. All of the members were agreed as to the necessity of the county's making adequate and prompt provision for this new tribunal, but no action was taken other than constituting the commission a committee of the whole to look into the matter and see what can be done. A report will be prepared before the next meeting of the commissioners.

A petition for a license to sell wines and liquors by the quart at No. 25 Whitehall street was received.

It was opposed by Dr. Nelms and favored by Mr. Collins.

Action on it was postponed till the next meeting.

Mr. Joel Hurt, president of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, was present, and asked the commissioners to grant certain privileges, as follows: To extend its line on Peachtree road from the city limits to Wilson avenue, and out Wilson avenue to the Piedmont exposition; to extend the line on Gordon street from the limits of West End to the present track of the West End and Atlanta Street Railway Company; to lengthen the turnout on the Boulevard; to double track the Boulevard from the city limits to the Piedmont exposition; to extend their line on West Hunter street from the city to Westview cemetery at Toland's store; to extend the line on the Marietta road to the old exposition mills.

These petitions were laid over till the next meeting, owing to the few members present.

Mr. Hurt made a few explanatory remarks about the work now in progress of changing the street track, and he assured the board that the work would be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The regular reports were received and filed.

The treasurer's report showed that the collections last month amounted to $13,762.10.

The pay roll was approved.

The county physician in his report stated that only two of the chaingang prisoners and six of the jail prisoners were ill last month.

A number of matters were deferred till the next meeting, owing to the absence of Dr. Wilson.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

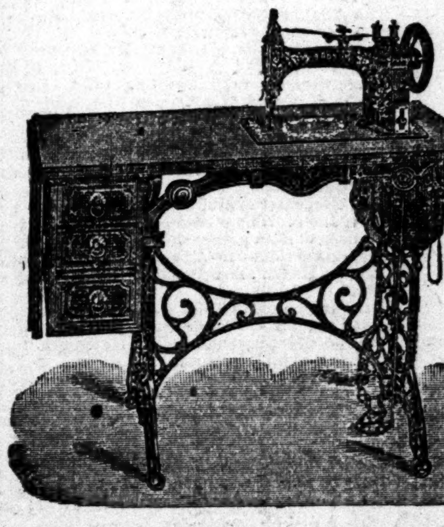
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ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SHROPSHIRE & DODD. ATLANA, GA



BROSIUS MOTOR SEWING MACHINES



Run by Spring Power.

NO TREADLE.

No more ill health from using a SEWING MACHINE.

Call at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's, No. 66 Whitehall street, and examine the machine.

Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Co., Wells St., and E. T., V. and G R. R.. Atlanta, Ga.

june26—d3 m5th page

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

USE PURE LINSEED OIL PAINTS!

— MADE BY —

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,

21 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

☞SEND FOR COLOR CARD.

THE R. M. ROSE COMPANY,

12 Marietta Street.

Wholesale Dealers in Fine Whiskies

and Proprietors of the Celebrated

Rose's "Purity" Rye

We have no branch house in the state.

aug19 sp od page

DR. PRICE'S

DELICIOUS

Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla – Of perfect purity.
Lemon – Of great strength.
Orange – Economy in their use
Almond – Flavor as delicately
Rose etc. – and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Doctors

DISAGREE

as to who first discovered the Chloroform by which we make ourselves *insensible to pain*, but people everywhere know that the agent that

Drives Pain Out

of us was discovered fifty years ago by PERRY DAVIS.

Its appropriate name is

Pain Killer

and it is counted as an indispensable requisite in the home—the palace or the hut—the wide world round.

For sale Everywhere. | It Kills Pain.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY. } { THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Musical Farce Comedy,

"A BREEZY TIME!"

The Greatest Laughing Success of the Season!

EFFECTS Pantomimic and Mechanical.

ENTIRELY New Songs, New Dances, New Effects.

BEAUTIFUL Girls, Music, Costumes.

Reserved Seats at Miller's book store.

sun tues wed thur

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 4 and 5. } { Matinee Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

Direct from the Standard Theater, New York city.

GEORGE W. LEDERER'S

COMIC PLAYERS,

Headed by the Famous Comedians

TIM CRONIN

— AND —

HARRY STANDISH

— IN —

THE GREAT LAUGHING FESTIVAL **U & I**

Absolutely the grandest and largest company of comedians in the world. Beautiful girls, gorgeous costumes, elaborate scenery, the latest popular music, and 100 striking features. sep2—tf

REDUCTION SALE!

TEA AND DINNER SETS,

GLASSWARE,

And Everything in the Crockery Line.

Will be sold for the next 30 days at cost, to make room for our new fall importation. We have on hand remnants of this season's stock and to close out entirely, will let the public have them at cost. Our tea and dinner sets are as lovely as can be found in the south. They are the latest and most fashionable designs, and those who purchase them may have the assurance that they will get the best imported stuffs at absolute cost. Come along today and look at them. You need them. They want you to have them. The cost is almst nominal. We need the room and are going to sell our remnants at some price.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,

45 PEACHTREE ST.

june21diy

NOTICE.

I WILL RECEIVE BIDS UNTIL THE 8TH of September for furnishing winter uniforms for the members of the Atlanta police force.

The following is the quality of goods the uniforms must be made of:

Dress coat, vest and pants to be made of the best quality indigo blue Middlesex cloth, 24 ounces weight to the yard, made in workman-like manner and include buttons; the same being the regulation button. The entire coat, vest and pants shall be the same in style and cut as last winter's uniforms, which was the winter of 1891.

The overcoats are to be made of the best quality indigo blue Middlesex cloth, 26 ounces to the yard, made and trimmed in workman-like manner, and include buttons; same being the regulation police button. Style and cut of said overcoat to be the same as those used by the police force of Atlanta for the winter of 1891.

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief of Police.

aug30 to sep8

Thornton's Book Store Sold.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 5, 1891.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD TO JAMES R. Thornton the stock of Books, Pictures, Frames, etc., formerly owned by John R. Thornton.

E. H. THORNTON, Cashier Neal Loan and Banking Co.

Notice.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, I RESPECTfully solicit the trade heretofore extended to the Thornton Book Store. Mr. John R. Thornton will assist me in running the business, and will be pleased to see old customers and friends. New goods to arrive at an early date. Very respectfully,

JAMES R. THORNTON.

au-g15-dim

THE COTTON GROWERS

WILL HOLD A CONVENTION IN ATLANTA ON THE 14TH INSTANT.

The Alliance Organ—Colonel Livingston Will Speak in Milledgeville Today—Other Alliance News.

A convention of cotton growers will be held in Atlanta on Tuesday, the 14th of this month.

It will be composed of delegates from the different cotton growing states.

At the recent convention of the state alliance, a resolution joining South Carolina and other cotton-growing states in such a convention was adopted.

In pursuance of these resolutions the following call has been issued:

To the President of State Alliances, State Unions, State Agricultural Societies, and other Agricultural Associations: In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the state alliance of South Carolina, Georgia and other states, a convention of delegates from all state organizations interested in the cultivation of cotton, its manufacture and sale, is hereby called to meet in Atlanta on Tuesday the 14th inst.

We expect every agricultural state organization to send delegates, colored as well as white. Every question connected with the cotton crop of the south will be under discussion. Come one, come all.

L. F. LIVINGSTON, Georgia.
R. J. SLEDGE, Tennessee.
W. H. DUNCAN, South Carolina,
ANDY GARVIN, Florida.

All papers friendly to a reduction of acreage in the cotton crop, please copy.

The prospect is that a large number of delegates will be here and deliberate on this important matter.

The Alliance Farmer.

The stockholders of The Southern Alliance Farmer did not meet yesterday morning, as was announced. Editor H. C. Brown has called a meeting of the stockholders to meet Saturday morning at the office of that paper. At that time they will consider the proposition made them by the committee from the state alliance, and it is quite likely that they will accept it, and the paper will be placed in the possession of the state alliance. Mr. Harry Brown will be the editor of the paper, and a competent business man to look after that department of the paper will be selected.

The Free Lance.

Editor Larry Grantt's new journalistic venture will make its bow in the realm of the alliance next Monday. Larry is all smiles, and assures every one that the newspaper will hew to the line, let the chips hit whose eye they may.

Gone to Milledgeville.

Colonel Livingston left yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock over the Central road for Milledgeville. He speaks there at a big alliance campmeeting today. Campmeeting is the new name, just out, for an alliance gathering. Colonel Livingston will speak in Jones county today.

There will be a big "campmeeting" of alliancemen at Rock chapel, near Lithonia, in DeKalb county, today. Prominent alliance speakers will be there to entertain the alliancemen.

Larry Gantt came back yesterday from a big "campmeeting" at Elberton, where he and Tom Watson and others delivered speeches.

The Wynn Matter.

Some move may be taken today towards a final settlement of the Wynn shortage.

Colonel Alex King, attorney for Colonel W. L. Peek, arrived home from a trip to North Carolina last night, and it is quite likely that the matter of settlement will proceed today.

Visitors at alliance headquarters from different sections of the state report the cotton crop as being badly damaged from excessive rains, which have fell nearly all over Georgia in the past two weeks.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

The Afro-American League Started in Atlanta.

This is the name of an organization which has lately been formed. The objects as stated in the prospectus are:

To protest against taxation without representation; to insist upon fair and impartial trial by a judge and jury of peers in all causes of law wherein we may be a party; to resist by all legal and reasonable means mob and lynch law whereof we are made the victims, and to insist upon the arrest and punishment of all such offenders against our legal rights; to resist the tyrannical usages of all railroad, steamboat and other corporations, and the violent or unlawful conduct of their employes in all cases where we are concerned, by prosecution of all such corporations and their employes, in state and federal courts; to labor for the reformation of all penal institutions where barbarous, cruel and unchristian treatment of convicts is practiced, and to assist healthy emigration from terror-ridden sections to other and more law-abiding sections. The objects of the league are to encourage state and local leagues in their efforts to break down color bars, and in obtaining for the Afro-American an equal chance with others in the avocations of life, and to unite with such branch leagues for organized and effective work in securing the full privileges of citizenship.

The organizer for Georgia is R. T. Lovinggood, 35½ Ivy street.

THE GRADY CADETS

Will Be Tendered a Reception by Lieutenant Howell Today.

The Grady Cadets held a meeting at their armory last night, and at that meeting received an invitation which, it is hardly necessary to say, they gladly accepted.

It was from Lieutenant Albert Howell, Jr., first lieutenant of the company, and invited the members of the company to an informal reception at his residence on Peeples street, West End, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The company will attend in fatigue uniform. The occasion will doubtless be a happy one in every respect. One event that will make it especially so will be the presentation by the company to Captain Hall of a beautiful sword. The captain is very popular with his command, and they give him this sword as a slight evidence of their appreciation of his devotion to them and their interests.

THE ATLANTA RIFLES.

A Regular Meeting Last Night—The Election Next Week.

The Atlanta Rifles held a regular meeting last night.

It was a regular monthly meeting, and nothing of especial interest transpired. A drill was one of the features, and it was gone through with in the usual excellent manner.

Next week a special meeting will be called, and the election for junior second lieutenant will be held. This is the absorbing topic of the members.

There are two candidates prominently mentioned, Messrs. Nash and Holbrook. Both are good men with many friends, and the outcome is watched with interest by all. The election will probably be held next week.

FOR SEPTEMBER.

McPherson Will, Without Doubt, Have Many Visitors During Each Week.

An interesting list of attractions has been arranged at Fort McPherson during the month of September.

On Mondays and Fridays there will be a morning dress parade at 9:15 o'clock. The evening dress parade will occur on Wednesday at 5:15 o'clock. Guard mounting will be held daily. A concert will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock.

A heavy rain in the morning would postpone both morning and afternoon parades, but not the concert.

On September 30th, which falls on Wednesday, there will probably be no evening parade, as the troops are under arms for review muster and inspection from 9 o'clock a. m. till noon.

PERSONAL.

D. N. MCCULLOUGH, one of Atlanta's popular young men, is back from a ten days' trip through Alabama.

DR. W. B. CRAWFORD, a leading citizen of Lincolnton, was in the city yesterday.

DEATH OF MISS HARDEMAN.

The News of Her Taking Away Causes Great Sorrow.

"Her suffering ended with the day;
Yet lived she at its close.
And breathed the long, long night away,
In statue-like repose.

"But when the sun, in all his state,
Illumed the eastern skies,
She passed through glory's morning-gate,
And walked in Paradise."

So passed away the spirit of Mary Toombs Hardeman into the morning light through the dark portals of death, a rare and radiant spirit, a flower of beauty and purity as fair as the heavenly asphodels.

Her death was a fearful shock to all her friends, for news had been received from Lookout but a day ago saying that she had rallied from the illness of typhoid fever, from which she had been suffering many weeks. Then early yesterday came the telegram announcing her death, which occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A sudden relapse had taken place Tuesday morning, and by the afternoon the physicians gave up all hope. Judge and Mrs. Hardeman arrived in Atlanta last night. Mr. Frank Hardeman, accompanied by several friends, will bring the body on this morning. The sad party will leave for Washington, Ga., at 8 o'clock this morning. The funeral will occur there.

The going forth of such a being whose very existence embodied the perfect ideal of loveliness of body and soul seems a bereavement inexplicable. The idol of her family, brilliant, gifted, winning; with a world that bowed to her beauty and yielded to her that great all-perfect homage which is alone received by a young girl unspotted by the world, she was indeed a flower too fair for earth. Her beautiful face in repose had a deeply thoughtful expression, and when her red lips parted in a smile it was as moonlight on red roses. Her dark, hazel eyes, with their long, black lashes were indescribably beautiful; deep, tender and divinely sad.

Those who had looked upon her but once in their lives will remember her as they do a strain of heavenly music, a sunset-cloud seen on a happy day, a flower whose beauty had some rare significance.

My heart holds many memories of her, and I am full of the thought of her face tonight. I see it in my first memory—the face of a little child who sat at her desk the first day at school looking timidly about her with those deep, wonderful eyes. Then came the older girl, with the same childish face, the same innocent nature, adding to the latter a world of quiet wisdom, a keen, delightful humor, a talent and love for everything great and beautiful in art. After this the perfected and exquisite young womanhood in which worldly wisdom and experience but broadened the sympathies and mellowed and ripened all that was so beautiful and fair in the soul.

And now she has passed away, this perfect spirit so perfectly clothed—gone out from the home where her presence was light and music and beauty; where she was, perhaps, fairer, more lovable, more exquisite than anywhere else, for it was there that her nature revealed its simple, affectionateness, its untrammeled wit and wisdom.

Mary Toombs Hardeman was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hardeman, of Washington, Ga. She was a niece of General Robert Toombs and granddaughter of Mr. Gabriel Toombs. Her father is a gifted and distinguished man, whose nature she inherited, and her beauty was the gift of her mother, whose family are noted for their personal as well as intellectual graces.

She was the highest type of patrician, southern young womanhood, a being beautiful beyond words.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

—His Valise Gone.

Last evening, just as the Georgia Pacific train was starting from the depot, Mr. Claud Hutcheson, the well-known traveling man for the Oglesby & Meador Grocery Company, missed his satchel which had been, a few minutes before, on a seat by him. It was a small hand-satchel, and while it contained nothing of value to anybody but himself and his firm, they are anxious to recover it. Mr. Hutcheson does not know whether it was stolen or taken by mistake; but the Oglesby & Meador Grocery Company offer a reward of $10 for the safe return of the satchel and its contents, and no questions asked.

—A Capital Arrangement.

Whoever visits the cyclorama once is certain to go back again. Many people have requested Mr. Atkinson, the manager, to sell season tickets, and he has agreed to do so. From this date a ticket will be sold for $1—non-transferable, of course—which will admit the holder as often as he desires during the next 100 days. This is an excellent scheme, and will be taken advantage of by thousands of Atlantians. Mr. Atkinson is managing the enterprise with rare ability, and Major Hubner is his powerful ally.

—The Holiness Camp Meeting.

George Collier, of the Wigwam, who was in the city yesterday, reports a gratifyingly large attendance at the holiness camp meeting now in session at Indian Springs. The meetings opened Tuesday, and a great deal of enthusiasm is displayed by the leaders in the movement. Already there are delegations there from all parts of the state, and a great many more are coming in daily. They are all enthusiastic over the spring and the arrangements for comfort.

—Captain Smith Promoted.

Frank G. Smith, captain of artillery at Fort McPherson, has been promoted to the rank of major.

He has just received the promotion and left yesterday for Fort Trumball in New York, where he goes to take command.

Major Smith is an old-time soldier and is universally popular wherever he is known. He came to Fort McPherson two years ago. He has an interesting family that will remain in Atlanta for some time yet.

—Service Yesterday.

Dr. Tupper is back from his northern trip, and yesterday held the regular litany service. A good attendance was present, and the exercises were enjoyably appreciated.

—Very Much Better.

Colonel P. L. Mynatt is very much better, and is expected out in a few days. This is excellent news to his many friends, who have been fearful for him.

—The Public Schools.

Superintendent Slaton has enrolled the names of nearly sixteen hundred pupils who will enter the public schools next Monday for the first time. He is kept busy from early in the morning till late in the afternoon issuing tickets to applicants. He says the increase of pupils in the schools will be surprisingly large. All the city schools, white and colored, will open next Monday morning.

—Entertainment at Prohibition Hall.

Monday night an entertainment will be given at prohibition hall, on Alabama street, for the benefit of certain confederate widows whose necessities and misfortunes have enlisted the sympathies of all who are acquainted with their condition. Rev. Sam W. Small, Judge Lowndes Calhoun and Colonel J. H. Seals will deliver addresses, and the musical programme will embrace some of the most gifted amateurs in the city. The evening promises to be one of rare interest and pleasure, and the object of the entertainment will cause a large attendance of our best people.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The South Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in the steward's room of Trinity church, Thursday, September 3d, at 4 o'clock p. m. Members are urged to be present. Strangers are cordially invited to meet with the union.

MRS. M. L. MCLENDON, President.
MISS DAISY MATTISON, Secretary.

PRESTON'S HED-AKE
cures any headache—nothing else.

MAGNIFICENT EFFECT

THAT THE BRIGHT LIGHTS WILL HAVE

Upon the Brilliant Costumes When One Hundred Calciums Are Leveled on the Ballet of King Solomon.

It would seem as though our vocabulary had been exhausted in describing King Solomon, but, said a gentleman, I have not seen anything in the papers about the effect; yes the effect of the bright and dazzling calcium lights on the luxuriant and brilliant costumes worn by the ballet. They will make such a grand sight that it is impossible for the eye to picture it; indeed it is more than can be described in language or with the most graphic pen. The scene, as carried in the mind, when the grand carnival, the pageant, passes in the processional march with the different colored lights thrown in different directions is so beautiful and artistically arranged that it forms such a picture as has never been seen anywhere in the world. Every day new arrivals from New York bring gratifying news of King Solomon, and every person who comes back is a walking and talking advertisement for the grand spectacular of King Solomon; indeed it is the grandest production ever seen in the world.

EXHIBITS.

If the exhibits continue to pour in as they have during the month of August, a building three times as large as the one we now have, would be insufficient and there is no doubt that the most wonderful line of exhibits ever seen in this country will be seen this year. Exhibitors, like privilege people, appreciate the fact of the great scope and magnitude of this exposition and are consequently being attracted to this exposition. Indeed, were our buildings three times the size, we could fill them. In our agricultural department very little space is now left; the same is true in the machinery hall, and the main building. Those who defer putting off their applications stand a very good chance of getting left this year. Letters were received yesterday from Ohio asking what arrangements the railroads will make for cheap transportation to the exposition. There are hundreds of people from a distance who want to come to this exposition. Keep your eyes fixed on the crowds, the people, King Solomon and the dates, October 19th to November 7th.

MACHINE VS. MAN.

The printers' tournament is attracting considerable attention, and it is causing queries to be received from every section of the south. It has been suggested by a number of printers that the type-setting machine, now attracting so much attention, also be put on exhibition. This will be done. Already arragements have be started, and a type-setting machine will also be at work. It is more than probable that during the contest there will be a contest of the machine against a printer to be selected by the contestants. Great interest is being taken in the printing contest, and the committee in charge of the same was until a late hour last night busily engaged formulating the plans of the contest.

BLONDIN EXCELLED.

The following is a press notice about one of the features that will be seen every day during our great exposition:

The "spiral tower" feat of Professor Achille Philion is one of the wonders of the world and has never been surpassed. I beats Blondin walking over Niagara Falls on a tight rope all to pieces and is worth going a thousand miles to see, up a a spiral stairway coiling like a large corkscrew nearly to the ceiling, on a large sphere. Mr. Philion goes backward, forward, any way, without any balancing pole, out on a cable forty feet above the ground, coming down in a blaze of fire as carelessly and gracefully as if just stepping out of a ballroom.

Those who have not seen this wonderful performance are missing a rare treat, as it is the very acme of daring and trained nerve. Nothing like it has ever been seen in this section of the country. It cannot be fitly described on paper; it must be seen in actual presence.

THE ROOSTERS IN IT.

It was suggested last night that there should be at least two fine bands at the great exposition. If that is done we will have three, and none will attract as much attention as Allilab's great rooster orchestra. The Cincinnati Enquirer says of them:

The rush to see these wonderful roosters was terrible. Thousands of eager people visited the popular house during the afternoon and evening. And they were not disappointed. The rooster orchestra is all that it is represented to be. It appears on the bijou stage in the main curiosity hall. When the lecturer announces it the curtain rolls up, disclosing a circle of feathered musicians—real, live chickens—attired in full evening dress, their instruments in hand, ready to begin playing as soon as their leader, a dignified Shanghai, gives the signal. And they do play. Their instruments include violin, bass viol, drum, cymbals, cornet. They play the latest popular airs. Then a rooster named McGinty comes out and sings "Annie Rooney;" then he dances a hornpipe. This concludes the wonderful performance of these remarkable roosters.

It will take columns to give accounts of the great attractions that the Piedmont will have. Keep the dates before you—October 19th to November 7th.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Meeting Held Yesterday Morning that Proves of Interest.

The Atlanta Horticultural Society held a meeting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. In the absence of the president, Dr. Hape presided.

There were several interesting talks. Professor D. H. Gould spoke upon the subject, "How to Make Cabbages Head Up." It met with approval and the society agreed to try his experiments. This was followed by remarks from Major Toon, Mr. Dickner and Mr. Smith on the same subject.

Mrs. Carpenter exhibited flowers and gave a talk on them. There were some very fine specimens of eden grapes shown by Dr. Samuel Hape, new peaches by Major Toon, flowers by Mrs. Huzza and tomatoes by Mr. McDowell.

Mr. Jackson moved that a committee be appointed to meet the Piedmont exposition committee on Saturday morning in reference to making an exhibit by counties. It was carried, and Mr. Burkitt, Major Toon, Professor D. H. Gould, Mrs. Huzza, Mrs. Harper, and Mrs. Underwood were appointed.

Owing to the resignation of Dr. Hunnicutt, it became necessary to elect a president. Professor D. H. Gould was unanimously chosen.

Next week the subject of cabbages and insects will come up for discussion.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

The formal appointment of Colonel W. A. Little to be assistant attorney general was made yesterday. Colonel Little took the oath of office immediately afterwards. He was warmly congratulated by his many friends and admirers, in the legislature and out of it, and the appointment is very generally commended.

General Phil Cook is rapidly growing better. He was up for several hours Tuesday, standing part of the time, but, as he tersely put it, he's "been paying for it since." There seems, however, no doubt of his speedy recovery.

The governor issued an executive warrant for Mat Cooper, who is wanted in Alabama for murder.

The North Carolina Fair.

RALEIGH, N. C. September 2.—[Special.]—Arrangements were today perfected for the opening of the southern exposition here October 1st. Governor Thomas M. Holt, of North Carolina, will make the opening address. Fred Douglass will deliver the opening address on the part of the colored race, who have a spacious and separate building for their exhibits. The arrangement of exhibits has now begun, South Carolina and Florida leading off in this.

A Barbaric Policy.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Chancellor Caprivi, who is trying to McKinleyize Germany by making the necessaries of life scarce and high, is in danger of losing his place. Even the medieval mannered young emperor hesitates to pursue a barbaric policy which has only one defender among civilized nations.

Houses and lots,
on easy payments.
18 E. Hunter.

A NOVEL MEETING.

The Prospective Citizens of Manchester Propose to Have a Town Meeting.

It will be a unique gathering that will assemble in Atlanta at 3 o'clock next Monday afternoon. It will be a town meeting of a town that is to be.

It is said that the Massachusetts town meeting has spread itself over the entire northern half of the United States, and that the end is not yet. Whatever may be the future of that lusty New England idea, it has not yet produced just such a meeting as the one that will be held in Atlanta next week. The town meeting of New England had its origin in the fact that when the pilgrim fathers established themselves on the barren shores of a new continent, the church, the town and the state were identical. Though separate, these institutions included the same men and women, and assembled in the same place—a log house which would protect the worshipers, the citizens and the legislators from the arrows of the Indians.

There will be something of this mixture in the town meeting of the town that is to be, but it will be in different proportion, and more in accordance with modern ideas. As there are no Indians there will be no log-house stockade, and the townspeople will not be under the necessity of bringing their muskets to meeting. Indeed, it is not likely that many of them have muskets at home. Under the modern division of labor that feature has been assigned to the Georgia Military institute.

As for the churches, instead of meeting in a blockhouse, the several congregations propose to erect commodious church edifices, and it is possible that steps to that end will be taken at this meeting. There will be a good many other steps taken, if we may judge from the indications cropping out. There will be discussions turning upon the name of the town, the character of its charter and the institutions to be provided for. The Georgia Military institute, the Southern Female college and the churches form the original nucleus of the town. About this a number of auxiliaries and accessories have sprung up as naturally as plants spring from a fertile soil. For instance, the two colleges, with several hundred pupils, will want a place of meeting for commencement exercises and the like; there will be need for future town meetings, and there will be a demand for lectures. This makes some kind of an auditorium imperative. With it a library and gymnasium may be combined with comparatively small additional expense. There must be stores to supply the wants of the townspeople, and the first story of the auditorium, finished for stores, could be easily rented. The income will go to support the library. The lectures will pay their own expenses.

The place of the meeting is not determined, but will be announced in due time.

A Message Misunderstood.

The report of the meeting and exercises at Newnan Tuesday night, which appeared in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, was obtained by telephonic communication with Newnan, and, owing to a misunderstanding of the message, was not accurate in every respect. While Mr. Atkinson was severe in his speech on the leaders at the artesian well meeting, he made no direct allusions to Rev. Dr. Hawthorne. The statement that he did make such reference was made through a misunderstanding of the message.

West End vs. Fort McPherson.

Friday afternoon the West End and Fort McPherson clubs will play at the Fort McPherson grounds. The West End boys desire the fact that they won the last game between those two clubs recalled.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at druggists.

LEMON HOT DROPS

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. sun—thur

The Sevier Installment Co.,
18 E. Hunter,
now receiving a fine stock of latest styles in furniture.

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Well-Known House Removed.

The well-known and reliable Southern Paint and Glass Company have removed to 39, new number, S. Broad street, where they will take pleasure in serving their old patrons and all new ones who desire first-class paints, oils, varnishes, brushes and window glass in the same reliable and satisfactory manner that has built up such a fine reputation for them. thur su

Johann Faber's Pencils

kept in stock by Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 58 old capitol, opposite postoffice.

STEVENS PATENT IMPROVED UNEQUALLED FOR ACCURACY & DURABILITY
WATCHES
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.
47 WHITEHALL ST.,
ATLANTA GA.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—An energetic young man wants a position as bookkeeper or traveling salesman. Good letters and references. Address "Live Man," care this office.

FOR EVERY BODY'S BOY.

JUST IN!
CHILDREN'S and BOYS SUITS!
FROM $1.50 UP.
ODD PANTS from 35 cents up. Nobby Styles! Big Stock! Big Value!
HIRSCH BROS.,
CLOTHIERS and TAILORS, - - - 42 and 44 WHITEHALL.

VAN WINKLE GIN AND MACHINERY CO.
ATLANTA, GA., and DALLAS, TEX.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cotton Gins, Feeders, Condensers and Presses.
COTTON-SEED OIL MILLS,
ICE MACHINERY,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, WIND-MILLS, TANKS, PUMPS, ETC.

$3.50, $4.00 AND $4.50. THE

'Georgia-Atlanta-Grady' SOUVENIR SPOON
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW Jewelers.
THE MOST ARTISTIC SPOON ON THE MARKET

SCIPLE SONS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
PLASTER PARIS. MARBLE DUST.
Cement, Coal, Lime.
DRAIN SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK CLAY
STOVE FLUES and THIMBLES.
Office No. 8 Loyd St., ATLANTA, GA.

TRAYNHAM & RAY,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
LUMBER DEALERS.
MANUFACTURE Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mantels, WE HANDLE LATHS
Newels, Mouldings, Brackets and LUMBER of every Description
—Write for Prices.—
Office and Mill, 74 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.
feb 22 d 1y

EISEMAN BROS.

THEN AND NOW.

Clothing styles have changed in the last decade, particularly Boys' Clothing. Not a store in the country gives it the thought and study that we do. Constantly endeavoring to improve.

School days are near enough to warrant some attention being paid the youngsters' outfit. Here's news that will interest all the town:

If you own one boy between the age of four and fourteen, or ten of them, and want Clothes for him—or them—call at our Boys' Department and try the power of a few coins. For two weeks we offer a reduction of 25 per cent on all light and medium weight Suits. This will add extra zest to school starting.

We can't afford to let the Ready-Made jump the Tailoring claim in advertising. This branch is now in the glory and fullness of perfect organization. Mr. A. Satzky, late of Kenny & Satzky, is in control.

The new Suitings and Trouserings are revelations. Every style that is correct in the highest Fashion centers is represented on our counters. Prices not "out of sight."

EISEMAN BROS.,
17-19 WHITEHALL STREET.

A CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

WILL BE MADE ON THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC MONDAY.

Mr. Hardwick Moved to the Forest City. The Central's New Engines—Miscellaneous Railroad News.

There will bo a change of schedule on the Western and Atlantic road next Sunday.

The change will affect all of the passenger trains of the road, but nothing beyond the bare statement that there is to be a change has been received here.

Anything affecting this much-traveled road is of interest to the public, and the announcement of the change is eagerly awaited.

It is rumored that the train which now leaves here at 6:25 o'clock in the evening will leave at 8 o'clock under the change.

Going to Savannah.

Mr. S. H. Hardwick, assistant general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville, passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to Savannah to take charge of his new office. With him were his force of clerks who have been employed in his office at Birmingham.

Mr. Hardwick and his men left last night on the Central road at 7:10 o'clock. Mr. Hardwick was preceded by his chief clerk, W. H. Taylor, who opened up his office there on the 1st.

Going Up All Around.

Circulars were issued yesterday by Superintendent I. O. Troy, of the Virginia Midland and Washington and Ohio divisions of the Richmond and Danville system, appointing Henry Hiden master of trains of the two above named divisions, and appointing W. L. Pierce to succeed Mr. Hiden as agent at Lynchburg, Va.

Superintendent Troy fills the place made vacant by Mr. J. B. S. Thompson, who was appointed assistant to General Manager Green; Mr. Henry Hiden now fills the place occupied before by Mr. Troy, and Mr. W. L. Pierce steps into Mr. Hiden's shoes as agent at Lynchburg, so it has been promotion all around.

Eight New Locomotives.

The Central road has just purchased eight new locomotives to be used for pulling the passenger trains on that road. The engines are bright and shining just from the shop, and are the largest and fleetest ever brought south. One of them—No. 559—brought a train into the city yesterday for the first time. When it was rolled into the Central road roundhouse it was found that the turn table was not large enough to hold it. In order to get it faced again toward Macon it had to be run back to the union depot and backed up the Western and Atlantic track and switched from thence on to the Central track. A new turn table is being placed in the roundhouse for the accommodation of these giant locomotives.

A Suit Against Sparks.

The Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, Md., have filed a suit in the superior court of Bibb county against Mr. W. B. Sparks for $960.82, which they claim he owes them.

They claim that on February 18th, this year, Mr. Sparks borrowed from them $12,000 due on five days' call at 5 per cent interest. He deposited with them Georgia Southern and Florida railroad bonds to the amount of $15,800 as collateral. The $12,000 was not paid, and the collateral was sold, but did not bring enough money to cover the debt. They now, through their attorneys, Messrs. Hoke & Burton Smith, bring suit for the sum of $960.82, which they claim is still due them.

Railway Rumblings.

Mr. W. A. Turk, recently appointed assistant general passenger agent, with jurisdiction over the first district, was in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Turk's office is at Charlotte.

Here is a railroad change which has not yet been announced, but has been decided upon by the railway powers that be: C. L. Hopkins, the well-known East Tennessee passenger agent, is to be appointed traveling passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville, with office at Charlotte. THE CONSTITUTION will doubtless carry Mr. Hopkins the first intimation of his appointment.

Mr. Charles H. Phinizy, of Augusta, Ga., president of the Georgia and Atlanta and West Point road, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. H. J. Fearron, formerly rate clerk in Mr. Sam Hardwick's office, has been appointed rate clerk in General Passenger Agent James L. Taylor's office here. Mr. Fearron is a worthy young man and deserves his promotion.

Mr. R. A. Broyles, formerly master of trains of the East Tennessee road, but now of the Central, left last night for Calhoun, Ga., where he goes charged with violating the laws of Georgia by running froight trains after 8 o'clock on Sunday mornings. The charge says "that on February 15, 1891, the said Broyles did then and there unlawfully and with force of arms run trains on Sunday," and the said Broyles is cited to appear to answer a charge of misdemeanor. Mr. Broyles was very much surprised at the summons he received, but went to Calhoun to stand his trial today.

Alexander Thweatt, who was recently appointed district passenger agent with office at Chattanooga, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Sam W. Wilkes, central freight agent of the Charleston line and Georgia railroad has just returned from a month's stay in New York. He says New York is full of southerners, and business much better than reported.

The first time table on the Atlanta division of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railway, of Seaboard Air-Line, has been issued and took effect September 1st.

One passenger train and one freight train are now running each way daily from Monroe, N. C., to Athens, Ga. The distance between these two points is 199 miles, which is made in seven hours by the passenger trains. The road is well built, and the track is in fine condition.

Twenty-two telegraph offices are now in operation between these two places.

Mr. H. R. Dill, recently appointed to succeed Mr. Starr, as superintendent of one of the Central road's divisions, has assumed charge.

The railroad rates to the exposition have not yet been made. As was stated the matter was left with Assistant Commissioner Slaughter, and he is now in New York and has given no intimation if he has decided upon the rate. Much interest is felt by those connected with the exposition, and those who desire its success, to know what the rate will be. They want as low a rate as can possibly be given, to insure a large attendance at the great show.

The washouts on the Washington branch of the Georgia road have been repaired, and trains are now running between Washington and Barnett.

It is reported that the Baltimore and Ohio has purchased a right of way through Jersey City. They propose to have their own lines through from Chicago to New York.

Mr. Y. Vandenberg has been appointed general freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with office at Louisville, to succeed Mr. J. M. Culp, who comes to Atlanta to be connected with the Richmond and Danville. Mr. Vandenberg has been division freight agent in charge of the Memphis line, with office there.

The annual report of the Wagner Palace Car Company shows their gross earnings, in the United States and Canada, for the past year to be $3,297,731; operating expenses, $2,669,617; net earnings, $628,114.

The Western and Atlantic will sell half-rate tickets to Florida from September 9th to 23d, from October 14th to 28th, and from November 11th to 25th. Tickets good for thirty days.

The managers of the well-known Wabash route have decided to equip all its passenger cars with chairs.

Mr. J. L. Adams, chief clerk to General Passenger Agent Taylor, has resigned and gone on a visit to his parents in California. Mr. R. P. Posten, at present rate clerk, has been appointed to succeed him.

Mr. J. M. Culp, assistant traffic manager, having heard of the delights of Lithia Springs, went out to investigate shortly after his arrival here yesterday.

The Tennille Error says there is now no doubt but that the Middle Georgia and Atlantic will be built. Colonel W. B. Thomas, formerly president of the Wrightsville and Tennille road, is one of the directors, and this, The Error thinks, is sufficient guarantee that the road will be built. They say further that he is to be made general manager. A large number of Savannah capitalists have taken stock in the road.

The office of Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power A. W. Gibbs will be removed from Savannah to Atlanta and consolidated with the engineer's office in the Kiser building. It is understood that the present employes at Savannah are to be transferred here.

The office of the Central's car accountant, Mr. Theodors Wells, is also to be brought here and consolidated with Mr. Darlton's department.

The Central railroad is making some extensive improvements in its yard and wharf facilities at Savannah, preparatory to handling the cotton crop this fall. Four new tracks have been run out to the lumber wharf. These improvements greatly facilitate the handling of freight.

Mr. J. G. Postell, formerly agent of the Macon and Northern, at Macon, has been appointed agent of the Macon and Northern and the Richmond and Danville at Athens. He succeeds Mr. M. M. Freeman, who has been appointed chief clerk to Superintendent Hammond, of the Atlanta and Charlotte division, at this place.

The Western and Atlantic is building a new platform about one hundred and fifty feet in length, just west of the depot. A side track is to be alongside of it, and it will be used for unloading freight.

The North Georgia Holiness Association will hold a grand campmeeting at Indian Springs, beginning on September 1st and continuing until September 11th. The East Tennessee road has named a one-fare rate from all points between Atlanta and Macon, and will afford such other facilities as will insure a large attendance.

The leading divines representing the movement will be present and masterly discourses will be the order of the day. The mammoth tent that was used here by Dr. Culpepper will be used as an auditorium. The Wigwam and other hotels and private residences are arranging to accommodate the immense crowds that will be present.

Besides the Culpepper tent there will be several others like it. There is no doubt but large crowds will go.

The East Tennessee road will begin their double daily service to Jacksonville on September 7th. Several changes will be made in the schedule on that road at that time, which have not yet been decided on.

The citizens of Wrightsville want a double mail service, and will get up a petition to the government to have it established.

Confidence in Ex-Superintendent Starr.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—As stated in THE CONSTITUTION, the news of the removal of Superintendent Starr was received with intense dissatisfaction by the business men of this city and section. This act of the Richmond and Danville officials is regarded as directly prejudicial to the business interests of the city. Coming at the opening of the cotton season, when, with even the most capable management, considerable trouble is frequently experienced, the removal of an official who had demonstrated his ability to overcome all difficulties so well as Mr. Starr has, could not fail to create alarm among those directly affected.

This morning they gave expression to their views. At a meeting of the cotton exchange the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas, In the recent removal of Mr. W. W. Starr from the position of superintendent of the Central railroad, now operated by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the business men of Savannah have been deprived of the services of one who was at all times easy to approach, ready to respond to all reasonable requests having for their object the expedition of business at this point, thus benefiting both the corporation he was serving, and bringing them into that closer contact that is always desirable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this exchange desires to thus publicly express its regrets at the removal of Mr. Starr, and begs to assure him of its continued confidence in his ability as a railroad official.

At the same time the board of trade held a meeting and adopted the following:

It having come to the knowledge of this board of trade that Mr. W. W. Starr has been removed from the superintendency of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, operated by the Richmond and Danville system, and recalling, as we do, the zeal, ability and uniform courtesy always displayed by him in the various positions held by him, and also the promptness with which he cheerfully complied with our requests, tending to expedite and facilitate the handling and moving of goods to the mutual benefit of the railroad he represented and the business community of Savannah, be it

Resolved, That this board of trade deeply regrets the removal of Mr. Starr, and considers it unfortunate for the business interests of this city.

Resolved, further, That we assure Mr. Starr of our unshaken confidence in his ability and competency as a railroad official.

Resolved, lastly, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Starr, signed by the president and attested by the secretary.

The Southbound's First Trip.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—The first train will run over the Southbound railroad next Monday. It will start from the Central depot, in this city, some time during the morning, and will carry the stockholders and officials, besides a large invited party to Columbus. After this initial trip the trains will begin running on a regular schedule. Work was begun on the road just a year ago, and today everything is completed and ready for operation. Some of the cars have arrived and are now on the track. The Southbound will enter Savannah over the Central's track, which it strikes at the crossing of the Charleston and Savannah and Central roads.

Rural Postal Delivery.

HEPHZIBAH, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Below is the report of the operations of the letter carrier here for this postoffice for the month of August, 1891: Registered letters delivered, 6; letters delivered, 848; postal cards delivered, 305; miscellaneous mail matter delivered, 806; letters collected, 427; postal cards collected, 113; miscellaneous mail matter collected, 101; total number pieces mail matter handled, 2,606.

IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS.

Dr. W. W. Lamb, drug inspector at the port of Philadelphia, writes:

"I have found the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract especially good for persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for mothers nursing, and in cases of weakly children, and also in lung troubles. About a million of bottles imported have passed my inspection in the custom house satisfactorily for the past five years."

Avoid imitations. The genuine article must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle.

A Hayseed's Dilemma.

From Judge.

Hotel Clerk—Thunderation! What's this tremendous ringing?

Farmer Quashby (at the electric bell)—Gosh! I dunno. I jes' lost my collar-button, an' was tryin' to dig this little white one out o' the wall with my jack-knife.

Cause and Effect.

From Puck.

Mrs. Solomon—George, I shall need a new pair of slippers this week. The soles of these old ones are completely worn out.

Johnny Solomon—Papa, I shall need a new pair of trousers this week. The seat of these old ones are completely worn out.

What Was Said.

Fliegende Blatter.

"Your boss sent you home?" inquired the boy's father, angrily. "What happened? What did he say to you?"

"He said I was a stupid ass."

"And so you are. And what else did he say?"

"He said that 'like father, like son.'"

MODERN SAMSONS.

Many of the Strong Men Kill Themselves by Their Exertions.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The strong-man mania has subsided somewhat. Three months ago it was at high tide. Scores of exponents were going about the country on the museum circuits, the objects of ardent admiration. They performed various feats, some good and some hardly out of the ordinary. All issued challenges by the scores, many of them for notoriety. Of course, this kind of business developed numerous novices. Men who thought they were strong tried their hands and as soon as they cultivated the sleight, which it must be admitted is behind all actions of this kind, they could accomplish clever feats. Each large workshop developed its strong man.

There is one promising novice in this city. He is a young man, and with practice will unquestionably develop into a good lifter, because his excellent act just now is a sheer lift. The other day the workmen of the old Hainesworth steel mill, corner of Smallman and Twenty-sixth streets, were trying their hands on a mass of iron weighing 300 pounds. It was a good lift for them with both hands.

While at work, Laboring Boss Solomon came along and was invited to try his strength. Solomon took the weight in one hand and raised it quickly far above his knees. The men were astonished, but when Solomon added 100 pounds and raised the 400 pounds with one hand to the level of his knees and lowered it slowly, they were more than surprised. None could equal the feat. Solomon had never tried weight lifting before. He is thirty years old, five feet nine inches and weighs 170 pounds. Andy Siebert, the old oarsman, who is rated as one of Pittsburg's good lifters, thinks Solomon a powerful man.

There are some warehousemen in this city who can handle weighty articles. Arbuckles & Co. boast of a man who can take a two hundred pound barrel, catch it by the ends and lift it into a high wagon. He does it with ease in the bargain.

Heavy weight lifting is hardly much of a developer, although the leading exponents are pretty well developed. Here are the chest measurements of the leaders: Cyr, 53 inches; Sandow, 45½; Samson, 44; Blatt, 42; Miller, 47½; Apollo, 44.

Practice of the sport is attended with much danger. Eearly death has been the penalty of many. They exhausted their vitality in the performance of herculean feats.

Charles A. Bennett, of San Francisco, died of consumption in 1889, and was a man who lifted 987 pounds of pig iron with his hands alone, lifted fourteen tons of iron in a minute's time, put up a 158½-pound bell, swung a pair of ten-pound Indian clubs 4,305 times in less than an hour, and turned 205 back somersaults in fifty-four minutes and ten seconds. He lived to be only thirty-five years of age.

Richard A. Pennell, who twenty years ago was one of the strongest men in America, and put up a 203½-pound dumb-bell (making a record which stood for years), was an invalid during all the last years of his life, his vitality having been impaired by overexertion.

Dead and Gone,

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Charles J. Reid, a young man of twenty-five years, living at Xenia, O., fell dead recently, while walking across the dining room in his father's house. The family was present at the breakfast table when Charles entered the room. He had passed the table but a few steps, when he fell heavily to the floor and never again breathed. The body was carried into a bedroom, and, after vain efforts at resuscitation, left lying on the bed with composed limbs and covered face. In the meantime the boy had been dispatched for a physician, who arrived some twenty minutes after death. He afterward remembered that when he arrived the weeping relations—father, mother and two sisters—were all in the room out of which the bedroom door opened, and that door was closed. There was no other to the bedroom. This door was at once opened by the father of the deceased, and, as the physician passed through it, he observed the rigid outlines of the body under the sheet that had been thrown over it, and the profile was plainly discernable under the cloth, clear cut and sharp, as profiles of the dead seem always to be. He approached and lifted the cloth. There was nothing there. He pulled away the sheet. Nothing. The family had followed him into the room. At this astonishing discovery—if so it may be called—they looked at one another, at the physician, at the bed, in speechless amazement. A moment later the three ladies required the physician's care; all had fainted and fallen to the floor. The father's condition was but little better; he stood in a stupor, muttering inarticulately, and staring like an idiot. Having restored the ladies to consciousness, the physician went to the window—the only one the room had. It was locked on the inside, with the usual fastening attached to the bottom bar of the upper sash. No inquest was held—there was nothing to hold it on; but the physician and many others who were curious as this remarkable occurrence made the most searching investigation, but without result. Charles J. Reid was dead and "gone," and that is all that has ever been known of it to this day. AMBROSE BIERCE.

After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

What to Eat and Where to Get It.

No breakfast is complete without a cup of our famous Rijamo coffee. The Rijamo is growing in popularity every day. It is a combination coffee, so blended as to give the best results, both in strength and flavor. Why use poor coffee, weak coffee, mixed coffee, when you can always get our Ryamo? For four years it has possessed the same high quality, rich color and fine flavor that still characterizes it. We keep it only in the bean, fresh parched, but grind it, when desired. Now, a word as to bread. Our Regal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them by using our Regal patent flour. The Regal possesses all the nutritious qualities of the wheat, yet is as white as snow, and is ground so perfectly that it never fails to rise. We always buy it direct from the same mill, and it never varies. Don't be misled and let them tell you that and such flour is as good as the Regal. Get the best at once, and the problem of good bread will be solved.

Another necessity in a good breakfast is good butter. Now, we believe that it is known by every one that they can always get good butter at our store. Not only good butter, but the famous genuine Jersey. Our butter, too, is kept scrupulously clean and nice. It is put up in one-pound packages, wrapped in linen paper and kept in a refrigerator. It is not delivered at your house soft and mushy, with brown paper sticking to it, but each one of our drivers has an ice chest, and the butter is delivered firm and clean. As to meats, for breakfast you can take your choice of spring chickens of which we always keep a good stock or of fine English breakfast bacon, or of the Ferris or Gold Bond hams, or our dried beef, broiled, makes a nice, wholesome dish. For dinner, our head rice is always good. Our Saratoga chips are fresh and crisp. Our devilled crabs, with the shells, makes an appetizing dish. In relishes, we have everything you can wish, such as L. and P. sauce, tomato catsup, Young's Hotspur relish, pepper sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, etc.

A large, luscious, red-meat watermelon, such as you can always get from us, will nicely end a good dinner, with the exception of a glass of iced Talo tea. However, our Talo tea is good for breakfast, dinner and supper. It is delicate in flavor, pleasing the most fastidious, being of the highest grade and quality. It is fit for a queen In conclusion, come and try us. You will always get the freshest, finest and very best quality of everything. Besides, we have everything you want. W. R. HOYT,

july 12—7 or 5 p nrm. 90 Whitehall street.

Plush parlor suites, on easy payments, 18 E. Hunter.

It Makes Hot Fires.

The thousands of people who have used Glen Mary coal will testify that it is the best. W. F. Plane, Manager, 8 East Alabama street; yards, 20 Magnolia street. sep2-1m

The Old Homestead

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm, two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or 1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta treet.

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. jan23-dly

Oak bedroom suites, on easy payments, 18 E. Hunter.

STILSON,

JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR **PRINTING** BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc.

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE.)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

School Bells

Will soon ring again. If this makes you think of Boys' Suits or Odd Pants, please remember us. Our New Fall Styles will please you, and our prices will help you in practicing economy. The few medium and light weight suits we have left testify to the popularity of our clothing. All Spring weights go at exact cost. Big lot of Knee Pants just in.

Eiseman & Weil,

One-Price Clothiers,

3 Whitehall St.

We show all NEW BLOCKS in Stiff and Soft Hats for Fall.

E. & A. C. Beall

29 Whitehall St

Clothing at and Below New York Cost.

Until September 1st we will sell our stock of clothing at exactly New York cost, to make room for our new stock, which is to arrive at that time. We don't intend to carry over any old stock, and we have decided to close it out at what it will bring. Don't miss this chance, but call and we will make prices to suit. We have a large stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing that we offer for less than New York cost.

E. & A. C. BEALL,
29 Whitehall Street.
11oct-dly

ABE FRY,

Leading Diamond Merchant of Atlanta.

My stock of Diamonds is the largest in the city. My facilities for purchasing these gems are unsurpassed. You certainly can save from 33 to 50 per cent and then you have a larger assortment to select from than any other house in the city. Diamonds from $50 up to $2,000.

ABE FRY,

4 Peachtree Street.
sep 3-1m sun wed

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



Trial subscription, seven months for one dollar. SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

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PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE JUDGE OF the superior court of the Brunswick circuit, granted in the case of the Brunswick Company et. al., plaintiffs, versus The Times Publishing Company, defendants, now pending in Glynn superior court, I will, within the legal hours of sale, upon Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1891, at public outcry, for cash, before the courthouse door of said county, in the city of Brunswick, Ga., sell all and singular, the corporate franchises of The Times Publishing Company, its choses in action, books of account, rights and credits, printing presses, types, printing material, printers' supplies, stationery, iron safes, office furniture and fixtures, and generally all the property of the said Times Publishing Company, of any and every kind, whatsoever. Said property is now in my possession at my office in Brunswick, Ga., and can be seen and examined by all persons desiring to inspect the same, until and upon the day of sale. Said property consists chiefly of the entire outfit used by The Times Publishing Company in the publication of The Brunswick Daily Times, and in the conduct of a general job office, and will be found complete and desirable, and I invite an inspection of it by any person desiring to purchase a well-equipped printing office.

This August 24, 1891. McK. F. McCOOK, aug 26 d10 Receiver.

HON. PAT CALHOUN.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

In Which He Deals with the Pending Questions Regarding the Richmond and Danville and Its Leased Lines.

Mr. Calhoun said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: In the argument before the committee last night it was clearly demonstrated that the forfeiture feature originally proposed as a part of article 4 of the constitution was stricken therefrom by the constitutional convention itself. It was made clearly to appear by the extracts read from the debate in the convention that the grounds on which the forfeiture feature was stricken were twofold. One, as stated by General Gartrell, that the laws on the subject were already sufficient; the other, that to put in force a provision allowing the state to sue either on application of individuals or on the recommendation of the grand jury, would produce unnecessary litigation, and would subject the corporations of this state to blackmail. The language is not mine. I rarely ever use a harsh term if it can be prevented, but the language in the constitutional debates in that convention was that this character of enactment tended to promote unnecessary litigation and blackmail. Those same objections that caused that convention, almost unanimously as it appears from the reports, to strike down that character of legislation are the grounds on which I am opposed to this bill today.

We have seen in the history of these attacks on railroads; we have seen in the history of the inspiration of these attacks ample justification of the wisdom of the framers of the constitution in striking out that feature; and yet, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in spite of the fact that the constitutional convention itself struck out that feature, put its foot upon it, denounced it as tending to cause unnecessary litigation and to promote blackmail, we are told today that this legislature must pass that same character of legislation in order to enforce the constitution. That is the character of the bill, and that is the argument to support it.

It cannot be disguised by the effort, as was stated to you last night, to have the legislature pass over the responsibility for producing this unnecessary liti gation from the members supporting the bill to the commission. I would very much prefer to see the issue squarely and fairly met in the legislature itself, where every man, in enforcing that provision, could take his full and fair share of the responsibility and the consequences that would follow, rather than to see this measuse disguised and shoved over to the commission on the theory that it will take this question out of politics, and that no harm will accrue. Is there a sane man who will look at this question squarely and fairly who will not agree that if you clothe the commission with the power—the inquisitorial power of investigating all these leases—that then if they find anything they think is possibly illegal, they must sue—is there any man in this audience or in this state who does not believe that the same forces which are pressing forward this character of legislation would be here to press forward the commission.

Suppose they were to investigate these leases and find that in their judgment and opinion there was some doubt about them, but that really in their opinion they were not only doing no harm, but that they were legal, who doubts for a moment that forces would be put into execution in this state to create an agitation to throw the commission into politics and force them even over their own views to pass the leases on to the courts in order that they might determine them. The railroads are to be subjected to an inquisitorial commission without any evidence produced before this legislature that they have done anything that is wrong, without even the investigating committee, which has already taken these leases under consideration, making a report upon them, without any adjudication from anybody, that the leases are illegal. The roads are to be turned over to an inquisitorial commission, whose duty under this bill is first to ascertain if they have done wrong, and then if there is anything unconstitutional in their acts to submit it to the courts. If anything has been done wrong, if these leases are illegal, could not that fact be made perfectly clear to this legislature? Is not this very bill on its face an admission that the parties pressing it want the responsibility of action and decision assumed by somebody else, and would not the same force behind this bill be upon the commission compelling it to pass on the responsibility? How much more powerful the argument that when this legislature had set the machinery in motion the commission should not stay it, but should leave it to the adjudication of the courts than it is for this legislature to establish the machinery and start it at all.

The difference between this measure and the Olive bill is this: The Olive bill was a drawn sword that any man might see its blow meant death; this is a sword cane, with a spring, harmless apparently on the outside, but whose secret blade, when pressed against the body of its victim, is as certain of its result as the unsheathed sword. That is all.

How plausible the argument that it means nothing to submit this measure to the courts. "If you have not violated the constitution; if these contracts are not unconstitutional, why should you object to their submission to the courts?" Is that a proper line of argument for this great state to pursue? Is that the proper justice to be meted out by this great state to these great corporations, its own creatures? Start this inquisitorial machine; put this machinery into motion, and what is the result? As said in the constitutional convention, "unnecessary litigation and blackmail." The same argument there applies here. And why is that dangerous? Why is it ruinous? Take the Central lease. Start your machinery. Have your attorney general file the bill, and where does this corporation stand? The whole power; the whole weight; the whole prestige, the whole influence of the state then on one side, and the company on the other. Would it be surprising in serious legal questions, where the best lawyers even are accustomed to differ, that with such a machinery as that the lower court might itself err and find a judgment against the corporation. Would the benefit then of appeal, would the processes marked out for the protection of every interest in this country serve the purpose? That decision would mean death. The fact that three or four years later it might be reversed by the supreme court of the United States, and the lease declared absolutely legal and binding upon everybody, would be valueless. Destruction would have been wrought. The penalty is forfeiture. Disguise it as you may, the penalty is forfeiture; and with that penalty overhanging a corporation, what is the value of its bonds and its stocks pending the period of uncertainty produced by unnecessary litigation? I have seen it tried, not with the dangers that this bill would produce, with far less ground than that. I have seen Wall street flooded with the statement that this state was going to take extreme action. I will give you a single instance. These are solemn, serious facts. The Savannah and Western railroad was being built. The money to build it was being advanced by the Central railroad. It went on and built a large part of it, and acquired the bonds at $18,000 a mile for the road built and equipped, when some of it cost over fifty thousand dollars a mile. These bonds were offered in the market. They were, as is the habit, underwritten by a syndicate, which agreed to pay for a 5 per cent bond 95 and interest to the Central road, and did pay it. I do not think the enemies of the Central road realized that the syndicate was bound to take the bonds. A few days before the bankers were to bring those bonds out a bill was introduced in the Georgia legislature to forfeit the charter of the Savannah and Western road. The state did not hear of it. I doubt if there were twenty members even of the last legislature who heard of it. I certainly do not believe they ever seriously considered it for a moment, and yet the morning these bonds were to be advertised for sale, it appeared in the papers of Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York and Boston, that a bill had been introduced in the Georgia legislature to forfeit the charter. It was sent over a concern that has a ticker in the office of nearly every banker and broker of New York. The result was that less than $250,000 of those bonds were taken by the public. Only $18,000 a mile guaranteed by the Central railroad subscribed for by a syndicate and 95 and interest, and their sale absolutely destroyed by that sort of action.

Don't forget, sirs, a most important fact. This agitation in Georgia started not here. I produced before a committee of which the gentleman who introduced this bill was a member—I regret that I have not the circular here now—a circular with flaming headlines, "Railway Monopoly in Georgia," with article after article taken from the Philadelphia and from eastern papers—a circular mailed by the thousands throughout the state—that laid the foundation for this railroad agitation in Georgia; and the same hands and the same powers and the same causes and the same interests that did that are behind the fight now. Tell me that this great state is to sacrifice the interests of her people, and sacrifice the opportunity to gain commercial equality with the other sections of this country, sacrifice it at the demand of men who have antagonistic interests! Tell me that if you put the machinery of this bill in motion these men who have the power to start up this great agitation throughout this country would not be here hounding down these corporations for their personal interests—not to serve Georgia, but their selfish personal interests! Is it right or proper for this great state to start such machinery that can be used for such purposes? I know that there are men who are as honest and as pure as any in all this country who believe that for the railroads of Georgia to combine means serious injury to the people of the state. For them I have the sincerest and the deepest respect. I know there is another class who would hound down these corporations for their selfish political purposes. I know there is another interest—an interest that means no good for Georgia, that means no good for the south, that would see these roads rent asunder, turned back into their separate conditions where forever this country could remain in commercial bondage to the other sections of America. There, sir, are the three great interests that stand behind this bill. I have heard in this discussion, and you, gentlemen, have all heard, a most extraordinary line of public utterance. Not meeting this question with that gravity and dignity and earnestness and sincerity which a serious question affecting the interests, the welfare, and the prosperity of this state ought to be met with, but by a studied misrepresentation, a studied falsity of statement, a studied effort to appeal to passions and prejudices for the purpose of preventing the people of the state from acquiring a true and thorough and accurate knowledge of really what is going on. To my surprise I have seen the motives of men impugned, a statement made that I cannot bribe or intimidate the people of Georgia, and picking up a morning paper I saw a friend of mine, a gentleman I hold in the highest esteem, as I believe the people do, and myself, classed together as dark gamesters with hidden cards in our sleeves! Is that the spirit to meet a discussion of this character? Is that the spirit to influence and drive on that great body of agriculturists, whose representatives met recently in convention, and who passed resolutions under the whip and spur of that sort of statement, calling upon the legislature to enact laws?

I love to think that all Georgians love this state. I love to believe that the motives and purposes of men are pure. I love to feel that however much we may differ as to methods and details, that down in our hearts, whenever the prosperity of this state and section is concerned, there is a strong bond of sympathy between us that would cause us to unite each with the other to do all in our power to make this state and section great, powerful and prosperous! Never in all this discussion, lasting through two or three years, have I failed in the effort to treat my opponents with perfect courtesy, to brand them with no unnecessary harshness, to credit them with purity of motives; but it seems that the time has come when in a discussion of this sort the people are to be hoodwinked, and the legislature influenced by passion and prejudice started by those who should not stoop to such action. And yet this is a harmless bill! Born in the dark atmosphere of selfish interests and ambitions, cradled by the hands of those who impugn the motives of others, nourished into strength with the argument, "It will do no harm," and left if passed, full grown with a weapon in its hand to strike and murder the interest of the railroads of the state. The danger would not be so great if when that blow is struck the murder extended no further. But when it is struck—if it is—and I trust to God it never will be, the blow will not be at the railroads of the south. The blow, sir, will be at the commercial prosperity of the south, to leave you and your posterity forever the commercial bondsmen of the northeast.

In the discussion of this bill I would that I were not a railroad man. I am not in the habit of making personal statements, but rather than see this state set back, rather than see the condition this bill would produce, I would lay down every office of remuneration that I hold with the roads and let the people of this state know from the mountains to the seaboard how their true interests were being jeopardized. But should that period ever arise, should it ever be necessary to take to the people of the state this great question for determination, I tell you, gentlemen, the arguments born of passion, of prejudice, of misrepresentation, and of falsehood, will pass away before the light of truth.

Now, let us see if the suggestions which I have thrown out as to the effects of the bill are true, if its passage can be justified by the action of the constitutional convention. How easy it would have been for that convention to have said in language that did not admit of a doubt that this clause was to be enforced by appropriate legislation. The silence of the constitution on the subject is a powerful argument that the convention did not think it enforcing. But what becomes of the argument in favor of the bill when you remember that the clause to set in motion litigation was before the convention, was voted down by the convention, and was voted down for the express reasons I have given, that it would produce unnecessary litigation and blackmailing? But suppose all that was not true, the last paragraph of the article, paragraph 7, to which the chairman referred last night, (and I would call the attention of the committee especially to this point) even when action is required says that the article shall be enforced by appropriate legislation. Can legislation be called appropriate that is on the line which the convention itself declared against? Can any character of legislation that this assembly would put into execution be regarded as fair and proper that the convention itself turned its face against? Now, I have a profound respect for the sentiment of those gentlemen who believe that this constitution demands enforcement. I know that there are gentlemen of the highest integrity—by that I do not mean mere personal integrity, but if you will permit me to coin the expression, intellectual integrity—who hold that view. To them I want to address my remarks on this important question especially. And I would here also say to the gentlemen who introduced this bill that in this discussion I trust we shall not look upon each other as champions of an opposite cause, but as men who really desire to serve this state, to do good to this state, differing merely as to the details of the way in which it should be done. In all candor, then, can you adopt a character of legislation that the convention itself has said was not appropriate, and adopt that under the guise of a constitutional mandate that says the legislation, if any is necessary, must be appropriate.

Let me restate the point because as a constitutional one it is important. Admit that it is mandatory upon this legislature to enforce this clause; admit that the 7th section of article 4 makes it necessary that all those clauses should be enforced. How can you square it with your oath to make that appropriate legislation—for that is the mandate, if anything is—to make that character of legislation appropriate that the constitutional convention sat down upon?

Passing now to that broader field suggested by the gentleman from Richmond, that if there was no mandate at all, if the constitution had been silent on the subject, it would still be the duty of the legislature, if something unconstitutional was being done, to pass a law to stop it.

Look at this proposition logically, fairly, sincerely. Is it not absolutely true that if such a condition existed you should know it before you acted upon it? Can you justify action on that line of argument without absolute knowledge that the constitution is being infringed? Is it just or right to set up on a doubt, a surmise, this inquisitorial proceeding to strike down the prosperity of the state? In order, then (on the assumption of this argument), to put the machinery of this bill in motion, the proof of violation of the constitution should be overwhelming; not uncertain, not liable to doubt, but overwhelming. Now, couple that with the oath of the member, by which he swears not only to obey the constitution, but that in all things he will act as in his judgment is for the best interest, for the welfare and prosperity of this state. Suppose there arose a conflict between the welfare and prosperity of Georgia and the constitution of the United States. I do not believe such a contingency can ever arise again, but that such a contingency had arisen was fresh in the mind of the framer of this clause in the constitution. He died, as he frequently declared, unreconstructed. Suppose a condition existed when the interest of Georgia would be sacrificed by enforcing a provision of the federal constitution. Where would your oath lead you? To maintain the welfare and prosperity, as in your judgment you saw it, of this state. The two are clasped together, and if in the judgment of any legislator that constitutional provision conflicts with the prosperity and the welfare of this state, I submit that it would be his duty to attempt to amend the constitution, not to enforce it. The methods of its amendment are provided, pointed out. It is for you to set them in motion.

Then we come naturally to the yet broader field, is this legislation necessary? Not is this legislation harmless; is it necessary? is it wise? is it the duty of this state to set out on the line of policy pointed out by this act? Let us free our minds from the question of constitutional restriction. Let us pass into the higher realm of what is good for Georgia, what is best for Georgia, what will most promote her welfare and her prosperity.

The burden is always on the man introducing a bill to show its necessity. Not to show how it will work no harm, but to show that it will do good. There is somewhere else in the constitution—I have not read it recently, but it is somewhere in the bill of rights—the provision that you must always look to the interests of the state; that you must do nothing to injure vested rights. Then, if the gentleman who advocates this bill cannot clearly show that it is necessary, cannot show that it will not injure, cannot show that it will promote the welfare and prosperity of the state, the bill must fall, uprooted by the provisions of the constitution itself. But I would not stop there. I would point out to you not only how the bill will do harm, but how the railroad conditions which it is aimed to destroy will be promotive of positive good; how they will add to the greatness of the state, and more to the greatness of the southern states.

Let us review briefly the history in America of railroad legislation. Let me, as a premise, say that the most radical writer on the subject, Hudson, in his work on railways, lays down as a fixed proposition that the forfeiture of charters is an extreme measure that ought not to be resorted to. Whatever may be the evils, forfeiture as a remedy is wrong. Recall the railway history of America; recall the evil that have grown up with railroads. Don't even consider the good, but merely the evils, and the path the country has pursued step by step towards a remedy, and then if you see that the character of legislation proposed by this bill is not in the line of enlightened thought, is not within the lines upon which America is moving, is not in the line to correct the evils that do exist, then abandon it and look for a better remedy.

Railroads were chartered originally as mere local enterprises, to run from A to B. This was so all over this country. Free from governmental control; free from aught—as the factory and the mine and the merchant are free—from aught save the will of the owners, the management was left to the directors, and by them to their general managers, and what was the result? Everywhere, as the railroad interest grew, came dissatisfaction; everywhere the coming of the railroad was hailed with pleasure, met with drums and fifes and banquets; but after they had come all that the people expected was not fulfilled. Then came the reaction and antagonism. To be strictly accurate, historically, I went a moment too fast, because in the early days there was positive opposition to the building of railroads. When the Pennsylvania road was being built it was vigorously fought. A gentleman who has but recently died predicted in a speech, that if it could get through to Harrisburg the time would come when men would go from Harrisburg to Philadelphia in a day. He lived to see the trip accomplished in a couple of hours. Among the strong opponents of the road was a prominent politician, much given to demogogical arguments. A banquet was given to celebrate its completion in Harrisburg. Just prior to it the road ran over a very fine bull. One of the toasts proposed was "Mr. ——— and the bull." They had both got in the way of the railroad, and they both had been run over. The rapid development of the country through which the railroads were built soon started a craze in America for railroad building, and the conditions which I first described followed all over this country.

I have here a book which I want to leave with the committee. It is very interesting in the tables it gives, showing the development of railroads in America each decade. If you will turn there even to as late as 1870, you find only one road crossing the continent, and the great region of country that was twenty years ago absolutely barren of roads is now a perfect network. But it was found that the tendency of these segregated roads when left to what are called the free laws of competition steadily discriminated in favor of places and of persons. It was discovered that one of the necessary results of railroad competition was such discrimination. The result was the development of the principle of government control and the growth of railroad systems—the two most important elements in railroading. Strike down your commission, throw back these roads to where they were, as I have heard it said, over twenty years ago, and you would reinstate the evils that then existed. There is nothing more natural to the human mind than to forget the ills which befell men a short time ago, and to see clearly the ills with which they are immediately concerned. The result is that the country forgets the evils of twenty years ago and does not appreciate the good of today.

Now, let us consider this proposition of local railway competition. The avowed object of that bill, Mr. Chairman, is to create local railway competition. That is the purpose that lies down at the very foundation. Suppose you had accomplished that purpose, what would you have obtained? The condition from which the whole country is trying to escape. The inauguration again of the greatest evils of railroads instead of starting out on natural commercial lines in which they can steadily develop and do good. That local railway competition produces discrimination is perfectly clear when the question is understood. Take the two roads running from Macon to Atlanta, and suppose the railway situation in the condition it was twenty years ago. You would find existing now what you found then—a disparity between the rates at the termini with the rates between—a very great disparity. Would there be any competition except at Atlanta and Macon? Well, now, if there was no competition except at Atlanta and Macon, and those roads only competed with each other for Atlanta and Macon business, and gave lower rates to those points on that account, would not that be direct discrimination in favor of those two places over the intermediate points? Now, that is no false picture. That is no dream. That was the condition universally wherever the experiment was tried. But it did not stop there. What was the next result? Why, that the two roads seeking the business from those two points would give rebates, special privileges and special inducements to large shippers. The result: The Standard Oil monopoly, and the building up of great private concerns at the expense of their neighbors.

The work of the New York committee was spoken of the other night. They found, if I remember the figures right, several thousand special contracts, which grew up directly out of this character of railway competition. Create unbridled railway competition, and leave it to the managers, wouldn't their first step be to discriminate in favor of places and in favor of individuals? Wouldn't you do it? Wouldn't anybody else do it? Wouldn't the result be that some big manufacturer would get a low rate while his smaller competitors paid a high rate? So I lay it down as a fixed proposition in the development of the railroad history of America that railway competition necessarily means railway discrimination in favor of persons and of places. It is the greatest evil that is attendant upon railroads. The greatest difficulty in railroad management is to produce equality between persons and places.

Now, let us see whether we can agree upon a proposition. We all oppose discrimination, whether in favor of persons or of places. As my partner suggests, the first paragraph of this article of the constitution forbids the making of rebates or the granting of discrimination, and, as he very properly suggests, that very evil was the one aimed at and sought to be destroyed by the railway commission of Georgia. It in fact produced the railway commission of Georgia. You know its history. You know how it started in Americus, and how the sentiment in its favor grew at a time when Jonesboro shipped so much cheaper to Savannah than to Atlanta that it paid to put drays from Jonesboro here. It was intended to prevent discrimination. Now, can we not agree upon the proposition that any character of legislation that tends to produce discrimination is to be avoided, and that we should turn our attention to that character of legislation that tends to produce the greatest equality between places and persons? Is not that correct? Before I get through I will demonstrate to you that the two great forces in America producing uniformity of rates, equality of rates, are consolidations and commissions, the one acting and reacting upon the other. There is no doubt that is the tendency of the present day. The railway combination not only tends to produce equality between places that were formerly called competitive, but it tends to give all the local intermediate stations everywhere a nearer equality with the so-called competitive points. The greatest difficulty in railroad management is the effort to produce that equalization between places and persons. There is no doubt that the country is full of thousands of special instances of hardships and of evil. I state the proposition as broadly as any opponent of mine can state it—thousands of special instances that need correction, that are being daily corrected, but I tell you, you cannot correct them by such measures as this bill.

Let us look to the causes which produce them. The causes which produce them is the inequality between the different places and sections made by nature itself. God has planted in no two places, as in no two men, perfect equality. They differ always in their natural resources. Those places should be made as nearly equal before the law as it is the duty of the law to make men equal before it. But, in order to produce that equality, you must allow these systems to become sufficiently widely extended to put the different points in touch with their natural markets. Now, let me make that perfectly plain, for it lies at the foundation, philosophically, of the railway evils of America. One point has the coal and iron; another point the water power; another section the cotton; another section the grain. One city is situated on a great navigable river; another entirely removed from navigation. When the railroads are built a demand arises not that they should make all places along their lines perfectly equal. The place which has got the natural advantages wants to retain them all for its benefit. The place that is without the natural advantages helps to build the road in order to overcome it. No man can deny that proposition. The grain grower near the seacoast feels himself terribly injured by the very rate of freight given to a distant interior to get that grain to the coast. The grain grower in the distant west feels that he has a right to have his grain carried to the market. Without the intervention of the railroads such sections of the country would have remained permanent wildernesses or unplowed praries. It was only through the railroad that they were able to get their products to market at all, and when the products of the richer section come in conflict with the products of the poor there is always dissatisfaction. Now, then, the great problem that the railway interest of America has got to consider is how to put all these places as nearly as possible on equality.

Recognizing the advantages of each, trying to avoid the conflicts necessarily incident to their respective commercial development, the railway combination moves forward in the daily contacts with the business of the country to the steady settlement of the question involved. Go now into New England. Go into New York, into Pennsylvania, into Ohio, into Illinois, into Indiana, you find no longer the serious antagonism that existed against the roads when they were first built. It is a marked fact that should be well considered that the greatest period of antagonism to railroads is the period following rapid railway construction. Why? Because in the readjustment of business created by the rapid development of railway construction the place that had an advantage before is made to feel the active competition of another point, and in that readjustment of business arises all character of individual hardships, all character of individual attack, but after the railways have grown into systems in a few years through the processes of commerce the equalization steadily and steadily takes place until the roads finally arrive at a basis on which all of the communities tributary to their lines can live in harmony with each other.

Let me call attention to an incident that was given in evidence before a committee of this house. The representatives of a number of towns who complained of the rates given to them were told, "Now, try and settle this dispute yourselves." They figured on it and figured on it, and they gave up in despair because they could not agree upon what was right and just between their towns. But what is the direct effect of railway combinations on competition? I am going to state a fact that will at first sound paradoxical, and yet it is true. Widely extended railway combination produces a beneficial class of competition to every community tributary to its lines. It produces more competition than it destroys, and, if you add uniformity and stability of rates, you have secured the broadest foundation for active individual competition.

I am no foe to competition, but I want it of the right sort. I want it freed from discrimination. I want it where it will be beneficial. There are other classes of competition than competition merely between the roads themselves, and the character of competition that is most beneficial to the state, most beneficial to the country, most beneficial to the city, is the active, vigorous competition of individual merchants, of individual manufacturers, of factories, of cities, of states. Now, let us see whether that is not true. Suppose you had roads in America where they were all run without charge at all. That would certainly be the best condition for the shipper. There is no sort of doubt about that. If we could conceive a condition where there was no charge whatever placed on any road in this country there could not be any competition between railroads; and yet there is no other condition which could produce as widely extended competition between individuals, markets, cities and sections as that condition. You would find the manufacturer at Augusta much better able then to compete in ever market in America. You would find the coal miner at Birmingham better able to compete then in every market of the country. You would find that there would be no market in America where there was not active competition of other cities and other sections, other mines and other factories. Free, active, individual competition would be universal. Compare that condition for a moment with fluctuations in railroad rates, with uncertainty in railroad rates, with lack of uniformity in railroad rates, with instability in railroad rates, and do you not see that just as the rates become uncertain, unstable, without unformity, some one must gain an advantage over his competitor? Is it possible to produce a condition in America that would be as advantageous as absolute uniformity of railroad rates? The difference of a mill per ton per mile turns the commerce of a continent. The difference of a mill per ton per mile will give a city a permanent and lasting control of a given market. I would go further than that, and say that in the commerce of this country the difference of one-tenth of a mill, or one-hundreth part of a mill, will absolutely control certain markets.

Now, way down under this railroad question lies one fixed fact about which some railroad men differ with me, but which I believe to be true. A railroad tariff is a transportation tax. Every theory which I have ever built up in railroading has been built upon the principle that a railroad tariff is a transportation tax, and the same principles should govern it, making it uniform, certain, fixed and stable. Hence the provision was incorporated in the interstate commission that rates could not be reduced without notice. The rate wars are serious and blighting in their influences on industries. Why? The reason is plain. The rates today are so and so. A merchant from Atlanta goes to New York, buys and brings his commodities here for sale, on that schedule of rates. Allow the rates to be lowered, and his competitor, who shipped by the lower rate, has the advantage. The inevitable result has been that the best thought of America, the best intelligence of America that has studied the subject commend uniformity of rates. Railroad competition between local and segregated lines can never be as beneficial permanently to a state or to a community as wide-spreading competition that puts one section in active and vigorous competition with another, that puts one market in active and vigorous competition with another, that puts one manufactory in active and vigorous competition with another. That is the character of competition that best serves the true prosperity of any city, section, state or country.

The transportation problem has given the most serious concern to men who have studied it by the month and the year. It is universally recognized as not being free from evil, but wherever it is studied it is admitted that segregated local roads do not produce beneficial competition. So far has the growth of railroad systems gone that you can no more turn back to local segegrated roads than you can revive a day of last year. The local road has passed forever, and in its place have grown great systems. As I said once to the citizens of Atlanta:

"If now, as fifty years ago, there existed no means of communication save the wagon, the stage coach and the boat, it would require no argument to convince you that it would be better to locate your storehouse or your factory on the banks of the mighty Mississippi, with its thousands of miles of navigable tributaries, than on Peachtree creek or the Chattahooche river. It requires no argument to show that it is better today to locate your storehouse or your factory upon a vast system of railroads, stretching with its connections from ocean to ocean, from lake to gulf, and carrying the commerce of the continent, than to locate it on a little narrow gauge road running from Cartersville to Cedartown, and handling merely the commerce of local communities."

Why, the man located on an isolated road can no more compete in the great markets of this country than he could if he said: "I will forever eschew railroads and haul my goods by wagons." It is a physical impossibility. When, therefore, you go to correct evils, correct them in the line of progress, correct them in the line of development, correct them in a way that will best secure the welfare and prosperity of your fellow-citizens, and not try to do what will be injurious. Consider the conditions. Break up your roads; throw them back where they were twenty years ago, and there would be such a condition of public sentiment in Georgia as would execrate the names of the men who were responsible, however honest their intentions might have been. Why, sir, the reaction that would take place would simply be overwhelming. I saw the best citizens of Atlanta once almost turn communists and go to the Chamber of Commerce and use their influence to coerce a judge in this city because the receiver of a railroad threatened to run its rolling stock out of this state, and said that he could not do business here because that rolling stock was under the control of the judge in Tennessee who appointed him. The United States court of Tennessee had appointed one receiver, the state court of Georgia had appointed another. There was a conflict, in which the supreme court of Georgia said the state court was correct. A conflict in which the supreme court of Georgia sustained the lower court in every particular, and yet, because it was hurting the commerce of this city, I saw the best men in it gather in the Chamber of Commerce, in the hearing of the judge, in sight of the courthouse, and demand a reversal of his action. Such, gentlemen, must always be the result in attempting to turn backward the tide of progress. This bill might lead to worse conditions still.

I have a respect for the man favoring the ownership of roads who has the intelligence to see that the best way to accomplish it is to create a conflict between the roads and the people, to create a conflict that will destroy the companies, to create a conflict that will set the people of this state by their ears in order that out of the trouble and the receiverships and the conflict there might arise the magnificent fabric of government ownership. Mark it. Behind this legislation stands today an element that agitates for government ownership, and agitates conflict, in order that there may be government ownership. I was not surprised when I sat here the other night and heard a gentleman who favors government ownership declare that if there was no conflict he would get up one. When he got through his argument that there was a conflict between the people and the railroad, he gave fifteen reasons in favor of government ownership, and stated that there was no solution of the transportation problem except government ownership! And further than sitting there and listening to him, I heard him enumerate the countries having government ownership. I heard him say that Denmark owns them, a monarchy; that Norway owns them, a monarchy; that Germany, the best governed country on earth he declared, owns them—Germany, where a young man of thirty-five speaks of his people as the planter formerly spoke of his slaves—the best governed country on earth! He said the railroads employed a million of men, an army of a million of men, and he advocated putting them under the control of the federal government. He argued in favor of conflict, in favor of this character of legislation, in order that such a result might follow, I could not help but feel when that gentleman touched his breast and declared that what the people of this state needed was a leader, that perhaps in his brilliant imagination the picture of this young man of thirty-five who rules in Germany rose before his mind, and that he felt if he could strike down truer and wiser men, destroy present leaders and enforce his policy, he might secure government ownership for roads, and march on to the white house, and with his million of railroad employes put his foot on the people of America and speak of them as mine! Are you ready for that sort of issue? Is this state and country ready now to produce a conflict that avowedly leads to that result? that is intended to accomplish it?

Talk to me about that being for the interest of the people of Georgia! Why, sirs, it would destroy the permanency of American institutions, and put us under the heel of any man on earth who could call himself chief. And that man went on to talk of kings. The thought was in his mind. He talked of kings, kings. I tell you, gentlemen, that the doctrine is dangerous. Wherever I can raise my voice, in these halls or out of them, I will so declare it. And yet you say that this is the character of legislation that the people of this state should follow. Produce this conflict; turn back the tide of progress! To accomplish what? Government ownership. I stand where the intelligence and the conservatism of the southern states stands. This railroad question has been much discussed. The west undoubtedly favored government ownership. The south was opposed to it. Georgia was on another line, anxious to go back to the period of local railway competition. These three divergent sentiments confronted the farmers who have organized throughout America. They had to face it, we have to face it. It is useless to talk about conflict today, and conflict tomorrow, and conflict next year, and conflict forever. There must be some remedy. These farmers in their conservatism point out that remedy.

Now, gentlemen, I want to call your attention, not to what Charles Francis Adams has said, but to what Hudson has said; not to what Hadley has said, not to what the writers and students on the railroad side of this question have said, but how this great body of farmers when they came to consider it, discussed these very evils which we are discussing, and arrived at a point where all could unite, where peace could reign, where there would be unity, not conflict in Georgia. We travel so fast in this country that honest men do much forget.

Let me give you the exact history of this character of legislation. When this conflict was precipitated by flooding this state with circulars sent from the east, the feeling of the state was much aroused. There was introduced into the legislature what was known as the Olive bill. It was declared in the last legislature to be an exceedingly prolific parent, and it produced a great many children, but they aimed at one and the same end. At that very time in the west there was the same sort of agitation, but it had taken another line—government ownership. I want to ask permission, even at the risk of being a little tedious, to read the whole of this paper, for I regard it as embodying much statesmanship. It is signed by a very much abused man, Dr. Macune, and it is signed by Colonel Polk. It aims at the unification of the interests of these different sections of the country, and was embodied in the much discussed, very much abused and very much lauded [illegible] known as the Ocala:

"OFFICIAL.

"FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON [illegible] LATION.

"In response to communications requesting the national legislative committee to express in plain terms and in full the position of the national order upon action necessary in regard to the declaration of the supreme council in favor of the government ownership of railroads, and questions asking information as to what course the membership should pursue when government ownership is not agitated, the committee makes the following reply, and publishes the same to the order at large for the purpose of being thoroughly understood by the membership, to the end that all may act in harmony and concert:

"1. Railways, under the present system of combining ownership of roadbed and rolling stock in one franchise, either individual or corporate, constitute a complete and true form of monopoly.

"2. A monopoly is any kind of occupation or business in which there is no competition, or in which the effects of competition cannot be applied to regulate discriminations, abuses and excessive rates."

That principle has been recognized. It is laid down by Mr. Hudson, and you will see at once that a railroad, from the very nature of its operation, necessarily has a monopoly of over 90 per cent of all of its business. There is absolutely no such thing as local railway competition possible to 90 per cent of its business, and hence it is that when you give competition as to the other 10 per cent you necessarily produce discrimination.

"3. Monopolies, when left to individual management without effective government control, become a serious infringement upon the rights of the people, because they possess the power to levy tribute at will, and are in direct conflict with the spirit and genius in our institutions.

"4. The government, therefore, has no right to farm out to a class of persons, either individual or corporate, the absolute right to conduct a monopoly; because by so doing it would be giving such class the 'special privilege' enabling them to collect tribute from all other classes.

"5. If the government allows these natural monopolies to be owned and conducted by private enterprise and capital, a plain duty it owes to every citizen is, that it exercise a control so efficient that abuses and discriminations will be suppressed.

"6. The effect of rate wars (sometimes erroneously styled competition) at the so-called competing points, has been to raise rates at all towns along the line of the various roads, and has thereby been simply a method of taking from the country and giving to the city, because nothing could be more deceptive than to advocate such 'competition' as a benefit to agricultural interests. The fact is, that this falsely called railway competition has been one of the potent causes for the modern growth of cities at the expense of the country, when under correct conditions the growth of one should be a benefit and a source of congratulation to the other.

"7. All the existing evils and abuses can be abolished by a wise and efficient system of government control, provided the railways submit to and assist the government in inaugurating and applying a system so perfect that the rights of all parties concerned will be respected, and the public benefited. If they refuse to do this, then the government must, as a matter of protection to the people, own and conduct them as purely public necessities.

"8. Under a good system of government control, by a competent commission or otherwise, combinations between railway corporations, whether continuous or so-called competing lines, ceases to be a matter of concern, because they can, in fact, be better controlled in a few hands and with few conflicting interests than with many. Let the control be wise, just and conservative, but efficient and certain.

"9. The above summed up is: Railways are monopolies. As monopolies they must be under efficient government control. The only of competition between railroads is a delusion calculated to deceive and injure the farmer. Under efficient government control combinations are not to be dreaded, and railway combinations cannot be combinations calculated to obstruct or suppress competition, because there is no such thing as railway competition.

* * * * * * * * "C. W. McCune,
"A. Wardell.

"Approved:
"L. L. Polk,
"President N. F. A. and I. Union."

Now, understand the condition that existed in the west. I wish I had light enough to show you the different systems in the west as portrayed in this book. It is a very interesting object study. All over the west there is active and vigorous railway competition, and yet that section of the country where, you may say that competition is more vigorous than it ever was anywhere else in America, you find a strong sentiment declaring for absolute ownership. Now, is that not extraordinary? Just pause and reflect upon it, that where the competition is today most active, most vigorous, most aggressive between the roads, you find the strongest sentiment in favor of government ownership.

Mr. Ellington—May I interrupt you a moment?

Mr. Calhoun.—Certainly.

Mr. Ellington—One of the signers of that paper is President Polk. He was here last week. He was here when the convention passed that resolution in regard to railroads, and he said he did not understand and could not see where the resolution would conflict in the least with the national platform—the Ocala platform—and he was in hearty sympathy with the resolution as passed.

Mr. Calhoun—Of course, I did not hear the reasons that governed him. I cannot say upon what reasons he based his position, but I will say in perfect frankness say that it is absolutely impossible for the character of legislation aimed avowedly and directly at the destruction of railway combinations to be in full accord and sympathy with the statement that railroad combinations are not hurtful and that railroad competition is.

If President Polk holds that view, he certainly, to my mind, is a most extraordinary reasoner. It looks to me absolutely impossible.

Committeeman Fleming stated that as it was nearly 10 o'clock, the hour for adjournment, it might be well to postpone the further hearing until the next meeting.

Mr. Calhoun—I was going to suggest for the consideration of the committee. I really have spoken tonight when, except for what I felt was due this committee, I would have asked to be excused. I have been very unwell and tired, and I would not have been out of my house tonight at all except for the fact that I felt it due to this committee to do all I could to speed their deliberation. I had started to say that at this point in my argument I could well break off. I am not through, gentlemen, but I do not want to tax your time. I would have very much preferred, and had expected to lay all these matters before the committee of investigation, but as this committee is acting without investigation, and as I am representing an interest of enormous magnitude, and not representing it merely because it is a railroad, but because I had preconceived views on this question years before I went into railroads. Today, so far as my personal interest is concerned, if I was willing to get on the side of wrecking property I could make more money out of the situation by allowing these properties to be wrecked by this character of legislation. But believing, not because of my great interest in railways, but because of my great interest and love for this section of country, that the legislature should not support such legislation, I must ask the indulgence of the committee to present my views fully upon this subject.

A Committeeman—I would like to ask the gentleman before the committee adjourns one question. It has been recently stated that since this lease of the Central it has watered the stock of that road to the amount of $16,000,000. I would like to ask if that is true?

Mr. Calhoun—It is absolutely untrue. I want before I get through to bring the leases into act here. The Central stock has not been watered one cent, and cannot be by its charter.

A Committeeman—Are you prepared to show that?

Mr. Calhoun—I am prepared to show it absolutely.

At this point the committee adjourned until tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in side, weak or faint spells, smothering, [illegible] Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold at [illegible] Free treatise by mail. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething.

SHORTER SESSIONS

WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE BILL PASSED YESTERDAY.

They Want to Get Home Early—A Minority Report Against the Landscrip Investigation.

The house yesterday agreed to a very important senate bill, amending article 3, section 1, paragraph 18 of the constitution which reads as follows:

"The general assembly shall have no power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies except banking, insurance, railroad, canal, navigation, express and telegraph companies, nor to make or change election precincts, nor to establish bridges or ferries, nor to change the names of legitimate children, but it shall prescribe by law the manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the courts."

The amendment sought to be placed on that paragraph, and to which the general assembly has agreed, strikes out the provision in the paragraph excepting banking, insurance, railroad, canal, navigation, express and telegraph companies, so that as amended the general assembly will not have the power to charter such companies.

The amendment further provides that,

"All corporate powers and privileges to banking, insurance, railroad, canal, navigation, express and telegraph companies shall be granted and granted by the secretary of state in such manner as shall be prescribed by law."

If this amendment is ratified by the people, as it no doubt will be, all charters for such companies, hereafter granted, must be obtained through the office of the secretary of state, whose authority, however, will be limited by a general legislative enactment covering the provisions of such charters.

Thus all charters will be uniform, and will be granted under the provisions of the same general laws providing for such charters.

Amendments Offered.

Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, offered to amend the bill by striking out "secretary of state" and substituting "the superior courts of this state." He thought in certain cases the secretary of state would be disqualified to grant these charters, and there would always be found some superior court judge who was not disqualified to act in the case.

Mr. Reid, of Putnam, thought the amendment should prevail.

Mr. Fleming opposed the amendment. He thought the secretary was the official qualified to attend to this business so that it would all be done in his office instead of being scattered all over the state. Other states had the law as it stood, and it worked well.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Sears, of Webster, wanted to amend by adding "and attorney general" after secretary of state.

Mr. Sibley, of Cobb, and Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, opposed this amendment. Mr. Humphreys, of Brooks, favored it.

This amendment was also lost.

Mr. Lewis then offered to amend by adding: "If for any cause the secretary of state should be disqualified, then the general assembly shall prescribe who shall grant the charters." He thought that there should be some means of obtaining a charter in case of the physical or other disqualification of the secretary of state, and the absolute power of granting these charters should not be given to him alone.

Mr. Sibley, of Cobb, said that the secretary of state was the only man who should have charge of these charters, as it was only clerical business.

Mr. Lewis's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Fleming's amendments to correct some verbal inaccuracies were adopted.

The report of the committee on the bill as amended was then agreed to.

Opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Whitfield, of Baldwin, said he was opposed to the measure. He was opposed to placing in the control of any one man any power or supreme power over anything. He thought the people didn't understand the measure now before the house. It was one which might influence at some time every citizen of the state. They would not want to leave the matter to one individual who had supreme power in the case. It would be far better to leave the law as it now stood, where the assembled wisdom of the state might decide in the matter. The judges of the superior courts, or the secretary of state would in many cases have no knowledge of the case in which they were going to grant a charter. He thought that these corporations could get up charters with any privileges they wanted, through some smart lawyer, and have them ratified by the secretary of state.

Mr. Fleming answered this by saying that the secretary of state could only issue a certificate saying that such and such a corporation was chartered, and that it would have to conform to general laws and charters which would be fixed by the general assembly of the state.

Mr. Whitfield did not agree with the gentleman from Richmond. He thought that powers could be covered up in the ambiguities of language, which might afterwards be construed to suit the corporation. He did not want to vest too much power on one man, who might confer any privileges he pleased. The matter should be left, as heretofore, to the general assembly, who could perfect these charters, and see that they were in accordwith the provisions of the constitution.

More Opposition.

Mr. Sears, of Webster, said he could not vote for the measure as it now stood. He didn't think it would be profitable to shorten the session by any measure which would result in injury to the citizens of the state. If the attorney general had also been given the power, he thought the objection would have been removed. He was anxious to get rid of all this local legislation, and wanted the measure so perfected that justice would be done to all.

Chairman Gilbert Talks.

Mr. Gilbert, of Muscogee, who was chairman of the special committee on charters, to whom this bill was referred, had a word to say in regard to the measure. The successful passage of the bill was in a great measure due to his efforts.

He said the secretary of state would be compelled to grant all charters alike, and according to a certain form which was prescribed by law. The bill was intended to do away with much local legislation. In the report of the last general assembly there were 1,446 pages, of which 183 of which were devoted to general acts. Many charters were now granted for legislative purposes, which were never carried out. If they were compelled to pay a fee, half so many charters would be asked for, and charters which never amounted to anything whatever. The bill, if passed, would save $100,000 to the state of Georgia during each legislative session.

Mr. Hand, of Baker, thought the bill had been misunderstood by those who had manifested opposition to it. He favored the bill and hoped it would pass.

Mr. Twitty thought that Georgia had as much local legislation as any state in the union, and that the bill ought to pass to save the state's money.

Mr. Hartridge's Views.

Mr. Hartridge thought the adoption of the amendment to the constitution in order to shorten the session would lead to the granting too much power to the secretary of state. He thought that the granting of these charters was the most important power which the constitution gave the general assembly, and that all other powers ought to pass to the secretary of state, and the power of granting charters be retained, as this was the most important power held by the legislature. He thought each charter should stand on its own footing, and that it was wrong to prescribe one short form, which could not possibly answer for all.

Mr. Gilbert Again.

Mr. Gilbert, of Muscogee, thought this argument was fallacious. The idea that local charters and railroad charters were more important than general laws was absurd. The secretary of state and the superior court judges had for years been granting certain classes of charters to large corporations, and not a word of complaint had ever been heard.

The previous question was then called by Mr. Lewis, of Hancock. It was sustained and Mr. Fleming had twenty minutes to support the favorable report of the committee.

The Objects of the Bill.

Mr. Fleming thought the measure had been misunderstood. It was merely to allow these charters to be granted in a clerical way according to a form prescribed by the legislature. The great object to be accomplished was the shortening of the sessions of the legislature.

Another good which was to come from the bill was to provide that the same powers and privileges would be granted to every corporation, and they would all be placed on the same footing. All should have identical powers and no more. This result was one of the desirable purposes of this bill. So, really, the powers would remain with the legislature, and all the secretary of state could do was to issue certificates in accordance with the law which the general assembly passed. This disposition of the matter would put all on the same footing. One hundred and seventeen votes were necessary to pass the bill, and if passed, and the people did not like it, they could defeat the amendment at the next general election.

Mr. Howell Favors the Measure.

Mr. Howell, of Fulton, took the remainder of the time.

He said he was chairman of the railroad committee of the house two years ago, and knew how many and useless were the charters which had to be considered by the house. Too much time was uselessly consumed. The whole power would still remain in the hands of the legislature, who would pass a general law, and the secretary of state would simply act in a clerical station.

He would be bound by the general law covering such a case. This law was now in effect in thirty-two states in the union, and it worked with good effect. This was the best reason in the world why the bill should be made a law in Georgia.

The ayes and nays were then called, and the bill was passed by a vote of 136 to 11. Having received a two-thirds majority in both houses, it will become a law when ratified by a majority of the people voting at the next general election.

Explained His Vote.

Mr. Calvin, explaining his vote, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have given considerable thought to this bill. In my judgment, it is largely a response to the clamor over the state for shorter sessions of the legislature. I do not believe that the remedy sought to be applied by this bill will prove effective. It would be wiser to relegate to the superior courts of the state the bulk of local matter—really of minor importance, comparatively speaking—than to take out of the hands of the general assembly the immediate control and chartering of corporations, notably banks and railroads. I do not believe that any general law empowering the secretary of state to charter these great institutions can be formed that will relieve the general assembly to any noticeable extent. Entertaining these views, I am compelled to vote 'no.'"

They Want to Get Away.

Mr. Faust, of Oglethorpe, introduced a resolution on yesterday which will have a tendency to hurry up the business of the general assembly. There are many important matters to come up, and some which may require a day's discussion. The following is the resolution which was passed on yesterday:

Whereas, There are very important measures that should be acted upon by this general assembly, particularly the pension, education and railroad questions.

Therefore, be it resolved by the house, That the committees of the general assembly having those matters in charge are hereby instructed to consider such measures as are before them at once, and to report to the house by Wednesday, September the 9th, in order that such bills may be disposed of before adjournment.

This will have a tendency to hurry things up, as it is required that the measures which require the greatest attention and discussion shall be reported to the house within a week.

Prompt action on these matters will finish up all business some time before the first of October.

A Minority Report.

The chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the disposition of the land-scrip fund, appropriated to the agricultural college by the general government, submitted a minority report in the house on yesterday. The majority report was sent to the senate.

Dr. Baker, the chairman of that committee, submitted a minority report, which takes up the matter of the land-scrip fund and follows it up step by step through every stage to the present date. It refers to every act upon the subject, and goes on to show that the congressional act required the legislature to prescribe the manner in which such agricultural college shall be established.

It makes the point that there has been no such manner prescribed by the legislature, and that $13,680 of the fund is now used, according to information received from Mr. Hull, secretary of the college, for paying the professors, and that $1,727 is used to pay the expenses of running the department. The report of the trustees claimed that there are forty students in that department, but the annual announcement of the college shows that only four were registered in the agricultural department.

The Afternoon Session.

The dog bill was on for yesterday afternoon, but on account of the slim attendance the fight was postponed.

The bill by Mr. Johnson, of Appling, to require all railroad companies in the state to furnish equal accommodation on their trains for white and black passengers, and to require them to ride on separate cars, was taken up and passed by substitute.

The bill provoked some discussion, and called forth several amendments, all of which were voted down, as every one seemed to be in favor of the substitute by Mr. Goodwin, of Fulton, which requires railroads to furnish equal accommodations for both classes of passengers, and requires passengers to comply with the same. Mr. Goodwin's substitute requires that equal accommodations be furnished for the two classes, either by separate car or by partition in one car. It includes dummy lines operated by steam but excepts sleeping cars.

Mr. Twitty did not like the partition business, and wanted it amended so that the railroads shall have to furnish separate cars. His amendment was lost, and thus left him opposed to the bill.

The substitute is a very conservative and good measure, and does no hardship to any one. It merely keeps white and colored persons separate on passenger cars except where nurses are allowed to remain with their employes when so allowed by the conductor.

Rome Bill Again Today.

The Rome bill, to establish a board of police commissioners for the city of Rome, came up for a third reading.

This bill was introduced by Mr. Seay, and, as is well known, both his colleagues are opposing it. Strange to say, on yesterday afternoon both factions had petitions signed by a majority of the taxpayers of Floyd county, advocating their position on the bill.

It was reported adversely by the committee, and both sides were trying to dispose of it as they desired. It seemed that the bill was going to be tabled, but thanks to Hon. John Sibley, of Cobb, and his oratorical powers, the question was kept open until the hour of adjournment had arrived, and the bill comes up as unfinished business today.

Bills Passed Yesterday.

By Mr. Goodwin of Fulton—A resolution appropriating $500 to repair the roofing of the capitol building.

By Mr. Goodwin of Fulton—To provide for the admission in evidence of certified exemplifications of the records and minutes of municipal corporations.

By Mr. Sapp of Chattahoochee—To amend section 4372 of the code so that persons using indecent language in the presence of ladies can be bound over to the superior court.

By Mr. Heard of Elbert—To incorporate the Washington and Middleton Railroad Company.

By Mr. Glenn of the forty-fourth—To amend an act amendatory of an act incorporating the Cincinnati, Georgia and Florida Railroad Company.

By unanimous consent Dr. Underwood, of Franklin, introduced a bill to establish the venue in certain damage cases to land.

In the Senate.

The resolution providing for the refunding of liquor licenses in Walker county was, on motion of Senator Cabaness, reconsidered and rejected.

Senator Smith introduced a bill providing that children living in the state, and attending a school outside the state, shall be entitled to their share of the school fund, and to provide for the payment of the same.

Resolutions were passed, thanking Messrs. Harris and Sinquefield for courtesies extended at Tennille to the general assembly on its visit to Savannah.

Mr. Pope's bill to incorporate the Louvale Milling and Transportation Company was passed.

The special order, the bill prohibiting physicians and prescription clerks from following their calling, if addicted to drink or the use of opium of any kind, was called up and was productive of a good deal of discussion.

There was a shower of amendments, some of which completely emasculated the measure, while others handicapped it.

Senator Lane was opposed to crippling the bill, and he fought the proposed amendments.

"Strong as is the bill," he said, "it is not strong enough. Does the drunken man know what to prescribe, how much to administer, and when and how to give it? No. I have been drunk myself, and know how drunkenness incapacitates one for any act demanding care or discrimination, or even the exercise of intelligence."

"It is excessively harsh," Senator O'Neal insisted, "and I think it should be modified."

Senator Callaway fought it.

A long and earnest speech in support of the measure was made by Senator Todd.

Senator O'Neal offered an amendment modifying the penalties, which was adopted.

Finally the bill was passed by a vote of 23 to 16.

Under a suspension of the rules, a bill was introduced by Senator Cabaniss to empower and authorize the city council of Forsyth to issue certain bonds.

Mr. Ellington introduced a bill to provide that all records, etc., of abolished county courts be filed with the clerk for future reference.

The senate adjourned to meet this morning at the usual hour.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

A Petition to Livingston and Watson to Discuss It in Joint Debate.

The members of the house and senate have been circulating a petition for the last few days, addressed to Colonel Livingston and Hon. Tom Watson, requesting that as they differed in regard to the railroad questions now before the state they would discuss it in joint debate before the general assembly, not later than September 9th.

The petition has been signed by about one hundred names, among whom are many of the friends of Colonel Livingston as well as of Mr. Watson. If they accept the invitation there will no doubt be a lively discussion, and those who hear it may hear a thing or two about the railroad situation in Georgia.

HE BEAT THE BULLET.

A Maine Man's Remarkable Race with a Confederate at Gettysburg.

It was in a well-known hotel in Bangor, says The News of that city. A party of gentlemen were conversing on one subject and another. During a lull in the conversation one gentleman noticed a scar on the hand of another, and interrogated him as to the cause. The other answered that he recieved it in a very curious way, and told the following story in regard to it:

"I got that wound in the battle of Gettysburg. I had been fighting all day and felt tired, and so sat down on a rock and shot from there.

"I was just loading up my gun when a long, lean, lank fellow darted by me, making for the woods like a streak of greased lightning. I up with my gun and let drive at him, but he didn't drop, and, as I had shot just 999, and didn't want to loose the thousandth, I started after him.

"I never saw a man run so fast in all my adventurous life, and I could see that I was gaining upon him, but every once in a while I lost sight of him behind a tree or rock.

"I noticed a lull in the fight, and glancing aside, I saw that both armies had stopped fighting, and were straining their eyes to see the race.

"That raised my courage, and I forgot all about being tired. Just then I made a spurt of speed, and as I did so I felt something strike my hand, which spread out like the fan of a windmill.

"Well, to make a long story short, I caugh up with him and was about to collar him when he turned about and tried to stab me. I dodged his blow, and just then something hit him and he fell over dead.

"I sat down beside him to rest, and a sI did so, noticed blood trickling down my hand. On closer investigation I found that there was a bullet hole in my palm.

"The dead man had a bullet in his breast, and I am positive in my belief that both wounds were made by the same bullet, and that it was the same bullet that I had fired at the confederate.

"The race was so hot that I caught up with and passed it at some time during my chase. That is why I now wear that scar."

Death of Captain J. M. Wilson.

MARIETTA, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Captain J. M. Wilson, one of Marietta's oldest and most honored citizens, died here this morning at 4 o'clock. For many years he was engaged in the hardware business here, and was known by nearly everybody in this and adjoining counties, and he won and held the respect and esteem of the large number acquainted with him by his many admirable qualities, not the least of which were his unvarying honesty and strict integrity. He leaves a wife, a daughter and two sons and a host of friends to mourn his loss. The funeral services and burial will take place tomorrow.

The wife of Mr. Robert B. Goodman died this morning at half-past 7 o'clock. She was, at the time of her death, thirty-two years of age, and, besides her husband, leaves six young children to mourn her loss. She was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Alston, of Marietta.

Tetterine is a Sure

And painless cure for all the many forms of Skin Diseases we are subject to. Tetter of the worst form is permanently cured by using Tetterine in only a few days. 50 cents box, by mail by J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO., Savannah, Ga.

Clocks, stoves, chairs, etc., etc., on easy payments, 18 E. Hunter,

Don't Buy Coal

until you have seen W. F. Plane, manager for the Glen Mary Coal and Coke Company, 8 E. Alabama street. It is the best. sep2-1m

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta treet.

SPECIAL INVITATION

To Visit the New and Elegant Quarters of the Freyer & Bradley Music Company, Old No. 47, New No. 63 Peachtree Street,

Occupying four floors, each 125 feet long, filled with Steinway, Kranich & Bach and New England pianos and Wilcox & White and Needham organs—instruments known all over the world as the very best. Sam Bradley having resigned and bargained his interest in the company to S. P. Smith, that gentleman was appointed secretary; the other officers remaining. The company is doing a large and flourishing business, working several states in selling their instruments for cash or on time. Pianos from $25 to $1,600; organs from $20 to $500, with a large stock to rent. Special bargains given in fine square pianos—as good as new. Catalogues sent free, and every effort will be made to please our customers and friends. F. L. FREYER, President. aug21-dim

The Sevier Installment Co., 18 E. Hunter, Houses and lots, on easy payments. sept-1w

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co's EXPORT Milwaukee Lager Beer.



ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Schlitz Beer, being offered in this market under a certain label facsimile of which appears above is not the

BREWER'S OWN

MILWAUKEE EXPORT BOTTLING!

but a local bottling of the Jos. Schlitz Beer at Atlanta, Ga.

JOS. SCHLITZ, BREWING CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

POTTS & POTTS,

32 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Are Sole Agents for the Jos. Schlitz Milwaukee Export Bottling.

sep 3-2w thur sun tues

RICH'S FINE NEW FURNITURE

We guarantee that goods, equal to those offered by us, in quality and style, cannot be found in this city, or within 20 per cent as low as our figures.

We offer the most novel and most beautiful designs, modeled upon the style of the most expensive Furniture, at exceedingly moderate prices.

Residences Will Be Furnished

throughout, in the most elegant and harmonious manner, with Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Bric-a-Brac from our immense and varied stock.

New Carpets for Fall.

As in the past, so in the future, we will continue to be THE LEADERS OF THE CARPET TRADE.

Our magnificent new stock for the Fall Trade comprises the latest and most beautiful fabrics from Foreign and Domestic Looms. We have the latest Wiltons, Moquettes, Velvets and Axminsters, in every variety of colorings and designs.

Our Body Brussels assortment is simply marvelous.

Our new and beautiful Ingrains and Tapestries at very popular prices.

Special Offer for Three Days.

We make a special offer for three days only. 500 Window Shades at 35c, 50c and 75c each, worth from $1.50 to $3 each. We must close out this lot. Don't miss the chances.

Draperies and Upholstery.

This department, always a leading feature with us, is again replete with every novelty for the season. We invite personal inspection, and will take pleasure in showing our splendid array of novelties, exclusively controlled by us. Unusually low prices prevail in this department. We have no successful competition in this city in our styles and our artistic methods of hanging draperies. Complete satisfaction guaranteed.

Dry Goods for the Fall Season.

Our Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Departments are full of fashionable stocks for the fall season—the newest, best and most elegant goods to be found in the market. Our Mr. M. Rich is still in New York, daily forwarding fresh and beautiful goods, specially selected for our trade. We can show the most charming novelties of the season.

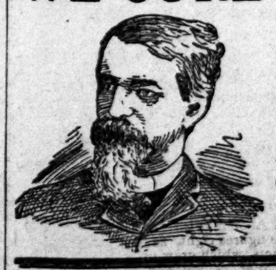
N. B.—Don't forget that we are sole agents for the famous MOTHER'S FRIEND WAISTS, the best in the world. We are closing them out at reduced prices. SUPPLY YOUR CHILDREN FOR THE SCHOOL SEASON.

M. Rich & Bros.,

54 and 56 Whitehall St.,

14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 E. Hunter St.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS



DR. BOWES & CO.,

2½ MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

STRICTURE PERMANENTLY removed without pain or cutting, or caustics, or any interruption of business.

NERVOUS DISEASES, Diseases of the Sexual System, Urinary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, Seminal Losses.

Cures guaranteed. Send 6 cents in stamps for book and question list. The best of references furnished. Address

DR. BOWES & CO.,

MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

KESWICK ALBEMARLE CO., VA. SCHOOL.

Location in the country, near Univ. of Va., healthful and beautiful. Christian and refined social influences. Boys prepared for University, U. S. Military and Naval Academies or business. Special attention to backward young men. Number of pupils so limited that each may be individually cared for. Testimonials of good moral and social standing required for entrance. Address J. M. PAGE, M. A., Ph. D., Sen. Principal, or T. W. PAGE, A. M., Jun. Principal, COBHAM, VA.



SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Faculty of Twenty-five. Liberal, Fine, and Practical Arts. Library. Museum. Observatory. extensive modern equipment. 228 PRIVATE MUSIC PUPILS; 71 IN ART. 160 boarders from Canada, ten States, Cuba, I. T., and Mexico. Healthful, homelike. Early application necessary. Opens Sep. 10. Send for Illustrated Souvenir, History and Catalogue.

Mrs. L. F. COX, President. CHAS. C. COX, Principal. LAGRANGE, GA.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHORTHAND, SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF—18 East Hunter st., Atlanta, Ga.; over 500 graduates in position; catalogue and book of testimonials free. aug25d1y tue thu sun

WANTED—Good salesman in every town and county outside of Cleveland to push the sale of our new Patent Mechanical Burglar Alarms. A salary and expenses will be paid to good salesman, or a good commission for part time. The Cuyahoga M'f'g Co., 309 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio. sep3-3t

WANTED—Neat office boy ten or twelve years of age. No hard work. Address, stating salary desired, "J." care Constitution.

THE TRUSTEES of Norwood Academy will receive applications up to 25th instant for principal for 1892. Reserve the right to name the assistant. References must accompany application. W. H. Pilcher, Chairman Pro. Tem., Norwood, Ga.

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable, sober, energetic and competent drug and prescription clerk. To the right man salary will be made an inducement. Address with reference, stating experience, Druggist, Macon, Ga.

WANTED—One saddle hand. Address Montgomery Saddlery Co., Montgomery, Ala. sep3-3t

WANTED—Advertising solicitors for the best directory in the U. S., prize awarded at Paris in 1889. Permanent position. Only gentlemen with good reputation and experience need apply. Manufacturers' Publishing Company, 150 Fifth ave., New York City. sep3-d3t

WANTED—20 salesmen to carry as a side line our "Cash on Delivery" cigar, with gold-filled watch big pay. C. O D. Cigar Co., Winston, N. C. aug23 d3m

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Ladies, in city or country, to make light, fancy goods at their homes in leisure hours, constant work and good pay given. Address, enclosing stamp, "Manageress," Art Needlework Bazaar, Box 920, Chicago, Ill. aug29-s30t

WANTED—A competent lady to take charge of the boarding department of female school. Must give best of references. Address S. F. G., care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. sep3-3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper, office manager or cashier; ten years' experience in bank and large manufactory; No. 1 recommendations, and bond if required. Address A. E. C., care Constitution. sep2-d2t

WANTED—Situation, by a first-class stenographer, and typewriter; best references; address P. O. Box 219, Spartanburg, S. C. aug25d10t

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper; will work mornings or afternoons, or all day. Good references. Address Worker, care Constitution. sep1-3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

WANTED—Situation in dressmaking or millinery establishment, dressmaking preferred. Address Mrs. M. E. Kennedy, this office.

WANTED—Agent.

LADY AGENTS—If you want goods that sell quickest, pays largest profits and gives best satisfaction write quick. Catalogue free. Mention this paper. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 West Washington st., Chicago. aug29-d12t

WANTED AGENTS—For our latest new book "Senator Benj. H. Hill, of Georgia, his life speeches and writings," by his son, B H. Hill Jr. It comes nearer selling itself than any book offered to the people in twenty-five years. There is a demand for it, and in the hands of live agents wonderful success. Liberal terms and exclusive territory to those who mean business. Also correspondence solicited with general agents for Ky., Va., Ark., La. and Tex. A splendid lay out in the right parties. Address H. C. Hudgins & Co., 33 So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. aug16-4w sun tues fri-wky4t.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—Board and neat, well-furnished front room on second floor in nice neighborhood with in two minutes' walk of union depot for self and wife in private family. References exchanged. J. I. Henderson, care R. & D. R. R., Kiser Building. sep1-3

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Partner; business, art, stationery, wedding, reception and fine printing. No capital required. Young man well acquainted in city preferred. P. O. Box 466, city.

WANTED—A partner with small capital who is a good office man to engage in a paying business on long contract. Call at or address 7½ N. Broad st., Room 8, Atlanta, Ga. sep1-3t

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CHANCE—First-class dry goods and notions, best stand in the city; large showy store; cash sales $50,000 per annum; clean, well-selected stock; will sell at a bargain. Reasons for selling, terms, etc., call on or write Hugh M. Brown, Americus, Ga. aug30-3t sun tues thur

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND on city or farm lands in or near Atlanta. S. Barnett, 15½ South Broad street Atlanta, Ga. aug18-30t.

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—The lowest price lots on West Peachtree street, just outside of the city. Size, 50, 100 or 225 feet front. J. H. & A. L. James. aug31-3t

FOR SALE—My house and orchard, consisting of 53 acres, 25 acres in cultivation, 30 bearing orange trees, 60 bearing pear trees, one mile from Bristol, at $1,000. B. Shepard, Bristol, Fla. sep1-4t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Dwellings on electric carline; all modern conveniences. Porter Bros., 49 Peachtree street. J. R. Block, 17 East Alabama street. aug 30 d 1w

FOR RENT—182 Jackson street, 200 feet from Highland avenue, 11-room 2-story, residence. Gas, water, etc. W. M. Scott & Co. sep3-3t

FOR RENT—First-class 15-room boarding house, nearly furnished, gas, hot and cold water and bath, street cars, central; best locality in city. Address "William," care Constitution. thur sun tues

FOR RENT—A new ten-room residence, corner Edgewood avenue and Jackson st. Apply to East Atlanta Land Company. septi0d

Rooms.

FOR RENT—A large front room, southern exposure. 73 Crew street. thus sun.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath room, in good locality. Apply 19 Fornwalt.

SOME NICE ROOMS with special rates for gentlemen; also day board accommodations at 86 Ivy street.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Until October 1st, a nicely furnished front room, close in. Inquire J. F. Wilson, 17 S. Broad st. sep2-3t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE at a great sacrifice—Nice shelving, first-class elevator and those large iron dogs so long in front of 69 Whitehall street, the best advertisement in the city. Inqure at 69 Whitehall, or 224 Marietta treet. Chas. A. Conklin manufacturing Co. 2w

FOR SALE—A store full of good shelving for sale cheap. Chas. A. Conklin M'f'g Co., 69 Whitehall, or 224 Marietta st. aug26-2w

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from our stables in Atlanta on Monday night, August 31st, one bay mare medium size, with short mane. Suitable reward will be paid for her return. Standard Sewing Machine Co. sep2-1w

PERSONAL

A. GOODRICH, Lawyer, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago, 27 years' successful practice; advice free no publicity facilities in many states. ap28 thurs tues t

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc

WANTED—An unfurnished room and dressing room, with board for three adults. Would like central location. North or northeastern part of city preferred. Best of references. Address at once, stating price and location, "N. L. F., care Constitution. sep3-10t

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc

FOR SALE—Very stylish combination bay mare, not afraid of anything; can be driven by lady with safety. Can be seen at Brady & Miller's stables, Loyd street.

Richmond and Danville R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER,
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1, 1891.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY $10,000 FOR THE arrest and conviction of the person or persons who removed the rail from the track of the Western North Carolina railroad, near Bostian's Bridge, Iredell county, North Carolina, on the night of Wednesday, August 26, 1890.

W. B. GREEN,
General Manager Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. sept2-30t.

Southern Ink for Southern Printers

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Printing and Lithographing Inks

Superior Quality and Lowest Prices.

ATLANTA PRINTING INK WORKS

330 TO 336 WHEAT STREET

ATLANTA, GA.

The Only Ink Manufactured in the South.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge No. 216, F. and A. M., will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited. By order LEVI COHEN, W. M.
OTTO SPAHR, Secretary.

W. C. T. U. Special Meeting.

Today (Thursday) at 3 o'clock p. m., in the pastor's study of the First Baptist church, there will be a meeting in which will be discussed "Substitutes for Alcoholic Remedies." All members, friends and visitors cordially invited.

MISS STOKES, Secretary. MRS. E. C. WITTER, President.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 2, 1891.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 ₩ 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years		106	Atlanta 7s, 1899	108	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years		101	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	110	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	108	111	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
Georgia 7s, 1896	103		Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100	
Savannah 5s	100	102	Atlanta 4½s	98	100
Atlanta 8s, 1902	119		Augusta 7s, L. D.	110	
Atlanta 8s, 1892	100		Macon 6s	112	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	114		Columbus 5s	98	
			Rome graded	100	
			Waterworks 6s	100	
			Rome 5s	90	

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	130		Atlanta Trust & Banking Co	110	120
Ger. L'n & B. Co.	99	100	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	103	105
Merch. Bank	150		South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	105	
Bank S. of Ga.	150				
Gate City Nat.	145				
Capitol City	115	120			

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	101		Ga. Pacific, 1st	100	102½
Ga. 6s, 1910	109	111	Ga. Pacific, 2d	55	60
Ga. 6s, 1922	110		A. P. & L., 1st 7s	105	108
Central 7s, 1893	100		Mari'ta & N. G.		40
Char. Col. & A.	102		S., A. & M., 1st	—	—
At. & Florida		100			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	185	190	Aug. & Sav		135
Southwestern	105	107	A. & W. P.	105	108
Central	90	95	do. deben	90	94
Cent. deben	80	85			

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 2.—For the first time since the late rise began the market was really weaker today, and the reaction, which we have heard so much about, but which has heretofore failed to materialize, made considerable progress. There was unundoubtedly liquidation of long accounts of some magnitude, in which the efforts of the bears were directed against a few leading shares for speculative effect upon the list in general. The market was, therefore, owing to the checking of buying, less active, and the business done was less evenly distributed than usual of late, a half dozen of the more prominent stocks monopolizing a large proportion of the total sales. Interest today centered around Union Pacific, and while there was the usual number of new rumors in regard to the company, good and bad, set afloat, that stock became a particular mark for the bears, and at its lowest point it showed a loss of nearly 3 per cent, the most of which was brought about by hammering pure and simple. Transactions in the general list were comparatively small, and Grangers, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis monopolized by far the greater portion of the dealings, as well as important fluctuations. The opening was strong and confident, but the demand was not as heavy, as during the last two days, and traders and bears soon got to work with some chance of success, and, aided by some realizing, hammered Union Pacific down materially in the first few minutes' trading. The rest of the active stocks were treated the same way, although the declines were smaller. The pressure, however, was maintained until near the close, the market showing several feeble rallies, but only in the special stocks like Sugar were the recoveries of particular moment. Atchison was a leader in activity but Union Pacific in weakness, and while material losses were shown at one time in Grangers they recovered most of their losses in late trading, when the covering of shorts by professionals caused a rally, which reached some importance among the weak stocks of the forenoon. The close was active and firm on the rally, but prices were left generally small fractions lower than last evening, and Union Pacific is down 2⅛ per cent and Colorado Coal and Northwestern each 1 per cent. The transactions of the day fall short of those of the last two days, being 375,000 listed and 10,000 unlisted.

Exchange quiet and steady at 483@486; commercial bills 481¼@484¼.

Money easy at 1@5; last loan at 2, closing offered at 1.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $92,829,000; currency, $29,468,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 117¾; 4½s —.

State bonds dull but firm.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	101	N. Y. Central	105
do., Class B, 5s	105	Norfolk & West. pref.	54¼
N. & C. 6s	121	Northern Pacific	26⅝
do. 4s	98½	do. preferred	71½
S. C. con. Brown	94	Pacific Mail	35¾
Tennessee 6s	102	Reading	35½
Tennessee 5s	100	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	14⅜
Tenn. settlement 3s	69½	Rock Island	84
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	70⅞
Virginia consols	35	do. preferred	117½
Chicago and N. W	111¼	Texas Pacific	14¾
do. preferred	137	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33
Del. and Lack	141¼	Union Pacific	40¾
Erie	25⅞	N. J. Central	118
East Tenn., new	6⅛	Missouri Pacific	72¾
Lake Shore	115¾	Western Union	83¾
Louisville & Nash	77½	Cotton Oil Trust	24¾
Memphis & Char.	30	Brunswick	12
Mobile & Ohio	42½	Mobile & Ohio 4s	65
Nash. & Chat	89½	Silver certificates	98¼
N. O. Pacific 1st	86	*Ex-dividend.	

Cahn & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, September 2.—London early was strong and buoyant, and our market opened accordingly, and, while it is true the prices of the day were made at the opening, it does not appear at all that there has been much of a decline in the general list in spite of considerable liquidations and strong efforts to depress prices. London was a big buyer for most of the day, and this gave considerable backbone to the bulls in the room, and should it come higher tomorrow we think most of the day's sales will be placed at higher prices. The only disquieting feature is the continued weakness of Union Pacific, which declined on reports that its creditors were not coming into the arrangement, and that in one case a loan had already been partially sold out, and it is possible that if the weakness continues it may tend to demoralize the rest of the market, but at the worst we do not anticipate much decline, except in Union Pacific, and in that the bears have good company.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 2.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
September	8.41@ 8.48	8.42@ 8.43
October	9.71@	8.64@
November	8.87@	8.80@ 8.81
December	9.02@	8.93@ 8.94
January	9.14@	9.06@
February	9.26@	9.18@ 9.19
March	9.35@	9.29@ 9.30
April	9.45@ 9.47	9.39@
May	9.56@	9.48@ 9.50
June	8.64@ 9.65	9.57@ 9.58

Closed barely steady; sales 159,200 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1891	RECEIPTS 1890	EXPORTS 1891	EXPORTS 1890	STOCK 1891	STOCK 1890
Saturday	7552	13729	910	24847	222152	58396
Monday	14007	16693	4724	44	224718	68708
Tuesday	7280	16601	2940	536	231865	80169
Wednesday	9455	15798	2627	4650	237882	86798
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	38364	46943	11201	25427		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.76	July	9.29
February	8.86	August	
March	8.96	September	8.12
April	9.06	October	8.44
May	9.16	November	8.55
June	9.26	December	8.65

Closed steady; sales 30,500 bales.

Local—Market steady: middling 7 15-16c.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, September 2.—[Special.]—People seem to have thoroughly awakened to the possibility of a short cotton crop next year, and an extreme advance of 6-64d in Liverpool and 20 points here was recorded at one time today. In both markets there has been a reaction, but a net advance of 10 points has been established, which is about equivalent to the improvement of 4-64d, which has been held in Liverpool. Spot sales in Liverpool are 15,000 bales, middling being quoted at 4⅜d, while Manchester is reported as strong for yarns and cloths are dearer than the last report, but buyers refuse the advance. Today's receipts at the ports are 9,400 bales, against 15,794 bales last year. The trading here has again been on a large scale, but the feeling apparently less nervous than yesterday, and the short interest is plainly much reduced. There is a small diminished desire on the part of the American outside public to buy today, the large premiums between the months acting as a deterrent. September is selling 20 points below October, and October is 16 points below November. The premiums handicap very heavily any continued bull movement, and make necessary continued buying to support the market. Crop accounts are confusing, but a majority of our advices tend to a contradiction of the extremely pessimistic reports which have been the cause of the advance. The United States agricultural department, in its monthly issue today, says that the recent unfavorable weather has done permanent injury to the crop, especially in Alabama, but that the yield in Texas will equal last year.

The New Orleans cotton exchange figures the total crop for 1890-91 as 8,652,597 bales.

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, September 2—The Liverpool market this morning was strong with an advance of about 6-64d, which was far more than was expected on the basis of our last night's closing. Our friends cable us that there was far more desire to buy than for some time. The bears were frightened and covered their sales. The improvement there resulted in an advance here at the opening of about 18@20 points, at which, however, there seemed to be considerable for sale, the execution of which resulted in a decline of 14 points when, fresh buyers entering the market, prices recovered about 10 points, closing steady within about 8 points of the highest price of the day. Crop news remain about unchanged, the advices which continue to reach us reading generally unfavorable, although in some certain sections in the south we are advised that the weather is more favorable. We, for our part, continue to feel that values will further advance, and are in favor of buying on all weak spots. While, on the other hand, we would take advantage of any strong and rapid upward movement on which to secure profits; for, with the speculation broadening, as it apparently is, we will doubtless witness sharp fluctuations both ways, so that we believe there will be plenty of opportunities to reinvest on reactions.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 2—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot firm and in active demand; middling uplands 4⅜; sales 15,000 bales; American 10,800; speculation and export 1,500: receipts 6,000; American 800; uplands low middling clause September delivery 4 49-64; September and October delivery 4 46-64, 4 47-64; October and November delivery 4 51-64, 4 53-64; November and December delivery 4 55-64, 4 56-64, 4 57-64, 4 58-64; December and January delivery 4 57-64, 4 58-64, 4 60-64, 4 61-64; January and February delivery 4 60-64, 4 62-64, 4 63-64; February and March delivery 4 62-64, 5, 5 1-64; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, September 2—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 4 46-64, value; September and October delivery 4 46-64, value; October and November delivery 4 53-64, 4 54-64; November and December delivery 4 57-64, 4 58-64; December and January delivery 4 60-64, sellers; January and February delivery 4 62-64, 4 63-64; February and March delivery 5, 5 1-64; March and April delivery 5 3-64, value; futures closed weak and irregular.

NEW YORK, September 2—Cotton steady; sales 393 bales; middling uplands 8⅛; Orleans 8 15-16; net receipts 4,826; gross 6,194; stock —.

GALVESTON, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 8⅜; net receipts 3,215 bales; gross 3,215; sales 1,329; stock 20,526.

NORFOLK, September 2—Cotton steady; middling 8; net receipts 274 bales; gross 274; sales 316; stock 6,068; exports coastwise 20.

BALTIMORE, September 2—Cotton steady; middling 8¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners —; stock 6,118.

BOSTON, September 2—Cotton, nothing doing; middling 8 7-16; net receipts 29 bales; gross 29; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; net receipts 50 bales; gross 50; sales none; stock 2,540.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 8¾; net receipts 70 bales; gross 70; stock 2,466.

SAVANNAH, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 8; net receipts 2,619 bales; gross 26,19; sales 1,200; stock 13,532; exports coastwise 1,663.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2—Cotton steady; middling 8⅛; net receipts 2,558 bales; gross 2,846; sales 2,500; stock 47,262.

MOBILE, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7⅞; net receipts 403 bales; gross 403; sales 100; stock 5,285; exports coastwise 384.

MEMPHIS, September 2—Cotton steady; middling 8; net receipts 26 bales; shipments —; sales 252; stock 1,396.

AUGUSTA, September 2—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 56 bales; shipments 26; sales 12; stock 7,728.

CHARLESTON, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; net receipts 136 bales; gross 136; sales 100; stock 2,076.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Cable news was all discouraging to holders of wheat at the opening, and in the absence of any domestic features of an opposite tendency the market opened here at a decline of from one-half to three-fourths cents for December. The bulk of business at the start was at $1.00¾, compared with $1.01½ after the market closed yesterday. Some sales were made at $1.00½, and then a reactionary movement set in and carried the price up to $1.01¼, and after selling back to $1.01, it made another advance, upon which $1.01½ was reached before it turned again toward a lower range. These fluctuations covered the business of the first hour. The principal source of weakness, which followed during the second hour of the session, and during which December declined to $1.00, proceeded from heavy selling orders, which come from New York. Following this fluctuations already recorded were advances to $1.00½ and declines to $1.00 several times repeated, and on one occasion the advance reached $1.00⅝ on a late quotation from English cereals, showing a decline of 3-16d from the one preceding it. The extreme weakness of foreign markets at the close was repeated here in a diminished business at the end, and the closing figures were 99⅞c.

Corn started on a boom on a report of frost in the far northwest. Later in the day word passed around that frost had canceled all dates and had indefinitely postponed its southward tour, and upon that the early boom collapsed, the price, which in the meantime had been shoveled up about 1¾c above the closing price of the day before, tumbled until all that gain was dropped out of sight and about ¾c besides. Receipts here were almost 100 cars under yesterday's estimates, which was one of the milder influences in support of the early advances; and the estimated receipts for tomorrow being 710 cars, was, on the other hand, an added reason for the postponement of the frost visitation and for the succeeding decline. The first decline following at the end of the frost scare carried the price of October down to 58⅝c, after it had sold as high as 61c, but after recovering again to 59½c, the big break of the day followed, and near the close 57¾c was recorded. The closing price was 58¼c, against 58½c at the corresponding time yesterday.

The early trade in oats was fairly active, but the market was very quiet during the latter part of the session. The first prices were ⅛c above last night's close, and an advance of ¼c occurred through sympathy with corn. Elmendorf & Watte took advantage of the bulge to unload the October oats they purchased yesterday, and caused a break of ⅜c to ¾c. Another advance of ¼c followed, when the market broke again and closed steady at ⅜c lower than it did yesterday.

The market for hog products opened rather irregular; and, while less than yesterday's closing prices, there were too many buying orders to allow of a permanent drop at that time. The receipts of hogs were much heavier than had been estimated yesterday, and the price was lower, and consequently when, in the face ofthat, the price of pork climbed from $12.90 for January at the start to $13.15 in about a half a minute, some surprise was felt by those who had started by offering it at a lower price. The advance was in sympathy with the early advance in corn, and when later it became very weak, pork followed and closed at 10c to 12c lower than yesterday.

Lard and ribs were comparatively steady, the former closing unchanged at 2½c lower, while the latter closed at 2½c lower to 2½c higher.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

WHEAT—	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
September	98½	99	97¼
December	100½	101¼	99⅞
May	107	108	106⅜
CORN—			
September	65¼	66⅛	65
October	59½	61	58¼
May	46¾	47⅞	46⅛
OATS—			
September	29	29¼	28⅞
October	29¼	29⅜	29⅛
May	33½	33⅝	32¾
PORK—			
September	10 45	10 55	10 32½
January	12 90	13 15	12 90
LARD—			
September	6 70	6 72½	6 70
January	7 02¼	7 10	7 02½
SIDES—			
September	6 90	6 97½	6 90
January	6 95	7 05	6 90

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The condition of everything traded in on the board of trade today has been decidedly unfavorable to holders. Wheat opened lower owing to lower cables. The market was narrow. A few buying orders advanced the price about three-fourths of a cent, when it became heavy, closing with all the principal markets of the world at a material decline from yesterday.

Corn was strong the early part of the session. The demand was principally from the shorts fearing another cold wave which might terminate in a damaging frost. Holders, however, were free sellers, and the market closed heavy at about the lowest point of the day. The cash demand for nearly all kinds of hog products, except mess pork, was very good. Some large orders were filled. The speculative market was strong and higher the fore part of the session, but closed lower, showing a declining tendency, like everything else.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 2, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, September 2—Flour, southern quiet and weak; common to fair extra $3.75@4.50; good to choice $4.50@5.40. Wheat, spot heavy and lower but moderately active; No. 2 red 105¼@105½ in elevator; options declined 1¼@1⅜c on increasing receipts and accumulations, weak cables, longs realizin, steady contract deliveries and moderate export interest; No. 2 red September 105¾; October 106½; December 109⅜. Corn, spot unsettled, lower and dull; No. 2 74@75 in elevator; options advanced ⅜@1¼c, declined 1@1½c, closing 1½c down to and including December through manipulation; September 69¾; October 67; December 58. Oats, spot lower, weak and fairly active; options weaker and quiet; September and October 35⅝; No. 2 spot 35½@37; mixed western 33@37. Hops weak and dull; state common to choice 13@17; Pacific coast 14@17.

ST. LOUIS, September 2—Flour dull; choice $3.60@3.80; patents $4.60@4.70; fancy $4.00@4.10; family $3.40@3.50. Wheat weak and lower; December opened ⅝c off and sold down ⅛@¼c more, reacted ⅛c@⅝c, broke 1⅜c and closed 1⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 96⅞; September 96⅞; October 97; December 99⅛. Corn exhibited strength from the opening until 1c higher, but fell back 1⅛c later and closed with sellers ⅝c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 59¼; September 58¾; year 42⅛ asked. Oats, spot higher; futures unsettled early, September selling ⅛c lower, recovered some and then broke again, but closed firm; No. 2 cash 28¼; September 28.

ATLANTA, September 2—Flour—First patent $6.25; second patent $6.00; extra fancy $5.50; fancy $5.25; family $4.50. Corn — No. 2 white 85c; mixed 81c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 46@47c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 87c; bolted 83c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 90c; small sacks 90c. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₩ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ₩ cwt. Grits—Pearl $4.25.

BALTIMORE, September 2—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.10@3.85; extra $3.90@4.40; family $4.60@5.10; city mills Rio brands extra $6.00@6.25. Wheat, southern weak; Fultz 95@108; longberry 98@108; western weak; No. 2 red winter spot 104⅜@104¾. Corn, southern dull; white 65@69; yellow 68@70.

CHICAGO, September 2—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firmer; winter patents $4.30@4.50; spring patents $2.30@5.10; bakers $4.40@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 97¼; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 97¼. No. 2 corn 65¼. No. 2 oats 28⅞.

CINCINNATI, September 2—Flour slow and easier; family $4.00@4.15; fancy $6.45@6.60. Wheat irregular, unsettled and lower; No. 2 red 97. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 66. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed 31½@32½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 2—Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 24c ₩ 100 lb cases; Levering's 23¾c. Green—Extra choice 23½; choicegood 21½; fair 2rce 23c; common 18@19c. Sugar — Granulated 5; off granulated —c; powdered 5⅝c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4½c; yellow extra C 4¼c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Rice 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Choice 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 12c; flats 12½c; skim —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Parafine 11½c; star 10c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 00s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.70. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do. 1 lb packages 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5⅞c; do. 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oystes 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@2.50; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5½c; nickel package $3.50, celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.83. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.63. Shot $1.70 ₩ sack.

NEW YORK, September 2—Coffee, options closed barely steady 10@35 points down; September 15.00@15.15; October 14.00@14.20; November 13.15@13.20; spot Rio dull and lower; No. 7 16@16¼; fair cargoes 18¾. Sugar, raw active and firmer; fair to good refining 3⅝@3 1-16; centrifugal 96-test 3 7-16@3½; refined fairly active; No. 6 3⅞; mould A 4 5-16; standard A 4 5-16; off A 4@4⅛; confectioners' A 4 3-16; cut loaf 5⅛; crushed 5⅛; powdered 4⅛; granulated 4 5-16@4⅛; cubes 4 7-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 11¾@12; New Orleans quiet and steady; open kettle common to fancy 28@32. Rice firm but quiet; domestic fair to extra 5½@7; Japan 5½@5¾.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2—Coffee dull; Rio ordinary to fair 17½@18¾. Sugar steady; Louisiana open kettle prime 4 11-16; good fair to fully fair 3⅜; good common to fair 3⅛; common 2⅜@2 13-16; centrifugals, off plantation granulated 4¼; choice white 4⅛; off white 4⅛; echoic yellow clarified 4¼; prime do. 4¼; off do. 3⅞; seconds 2⅜@3. Molasses steady; Louisiana open kettle, fermenting good fair to prime 23@25. centrifugals, strictly prime 14@15; prime to good prime 20; fair to good fair 14@15 good common 10@12; Louisiana syrup 20@25. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good 4½@5⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, September 2—Provisions strong, higher. Pork, standard mess $11.00. Lard, prime steam 6.40. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 5.62½@5.75; long clear 7.10@7.12½; clear ribs 7.25; short clear 7.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25@6.37½; long clear 7.62½@7.75; clear ribs 7.87½@7.80; short clear 8.05@8.12½; hams 10¼@12.

NEW YORK, September 2—Pork dull but steady; mess old $10.00@10.75; new $11.50@12.00; extra prime $10.25@10.75. Middles firm; short clear September 7.50. Lard firm but quiet; western steam 7.07½; city steam 6.50; options, September 7.05; October 7.08.

ATLANTA, September 2—Clear rib sides, boxed 7⅞c; ice-cured bellies 9¼c. Sugar-cured hams 11@13, according to brand and average; California 8c; breakfast bacon 10½@11½. Lard—Pure leaf 8¾; leaf 8¼; refined 6.

CHICAGO, September 2—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $10.20@10.25. Lard 6.67½@6.70. Short ribs loose 6.90@7.00. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.20@6.25; short clear sides boxed 7.40@7.50.

CINCINNATI, September 2—Pork dull; firmly held at $10.62½. Lard strong; supply light; current make 6.62½. Bulk meats stronger; short ribs 7.00@7.12½. Bacon higher; short clear 8.00@8.12½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, September 2—Turpentine steady at 34; rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05; tar firm at $2.00; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.00; yellow dip $2.00; virgin $2.00.

NEW YORK, September 2—Rosin firm; but quiet; common to good strained $1.35@1.40; turpentine firm but quiet at 37½@38.

CHARLESTON, September 2—Turpentine steady at 35; rosin firm; good strained $1.25.

SAVANNAH, September 2—Turpentine firm at 35; rosin firm at $1.20@1.25.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, September 2.—Apples—Choice $2.50@3.50 ₩ bbl. Lemons—$4.50@$5.00. Oranges—Florida $3.00@4.00. Cocoanuts—5c. Pineapples—50c@$1.00 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.25. Figs 13@18. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants — 7@8c. Leghorn citron—20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnut 16c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 4a5c; North Carolina 5a6c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, September 2—Eggs 18@20. Butter—Western creamery 25@30c; choice Tennessee 10@20c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Hens 28@30c; young chickens, large 18a25c; small 10@15c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys —c; ducks —c; chickens —c. Irish potatoes new $2.50@$3.00 ₩ bbl. Sweet potatoes 90c ₩ bushel. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions $3.00@4.00 ₩ bbl. Cabbage 2c ₩ lb. Grapes 4@6c ₩ lb.

Notice.

NEXT MEETING OF COUNCIL I WILL apply for retail liquor license at No. 99 W. Peters st. A. Gershon. sep3-d5t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ERNEST C. KONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 43 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

LESUEUR & RUNGE, ARCHITECTS, Room 41, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. sept1-1y

G. L. NORRMAN, Architect, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. 1y

DR. JOHN E. WOODWARD, DENTIST, Rooms, 12 and 13 Old Capitol 2d floor. sep2—1y

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Macon Ga., Special attention to commercial claims, damages, corporation laws and matters of real estate in state and federal courts. sep2—6m

MRS. ROSA F MONNISH, M. D., and Dr. W. A. Monnish. Private sanitarium for the cure of diseases of women. Ladies accommodated during pregnancy and confinement. Offices juncture Peachtree, Forsyth and Church streets, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. J. M. GLASS, OFFICE 30½ MARIETTA STREET, (Fitten Building.) Residence, 18 Wheat Street. Office telephone, 1410. Residence telephone, 1032. apr 21-3mos

JAMES K. HINES. THOS. B. FELDER, JR. (Late Judge Sup. Court Mid. Ct.)
HINES & FELDER, Attorneys at Law, aug 27-1y Room 33, Fitten Building

W. A. HAYGOOD ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office 17½ Peachtree st. ATLANTA, GA.

JOHN W. AVERY. Attorney at Law. Office: 9½ Peachtree street. Atlanta, Ga. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

DANIEL W. ROUNTREE, COUNSELOR AT LAW, 70 and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 1039. Georgia reports bought, sold and exchanged. 1 yr

B. H. & C. D. HILL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Rooms 14, 15 and 16, Old Capitol. Telephone 439.

L. B. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING, ARCHITECTS, ATLANTA, GA. Office fourth floor Chamberlin & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

CHARLES W. SEIDELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room, 9½ Whitehall street, july 11-3mos. Atlanta, Ga.

ATTORNEYS.

R. O. LOVETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 17½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in State and Federal Courts.

FINANCIAL.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
79 East Alabama Street.
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building

DARWIN G. JONES.
41 Broad St., cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
13 E. ALABAMA STREET,
Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
*No. 3, from Savannah	7 45 am	*No. 2, to Savannah	7 10 am
*No. 11, from Macon	10 50 am	*No. 14, to Macon	12 30 pm
*No. 1, from Savannah	5 35 pm	*No. 12, to Macon	4 10 pm
*No. 13, from Macon	10 20 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah	7 10 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Nashville*	7 00 am	To Nashville*	8 10 am
From Marietta*	8 20 am	To Chattanooga*	1 35 pm
From Rome	10 55 am	To Rome	3 45 pm
From Chat'n'ga*	1 45 pm	To Marietta*	5 05 pm
From Nashville*	6 40 pm	To Nashville*	6 25 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From West Point	8 15 am	To Opelika*	7 00 am
From Montg'm'y*	12 05 pm	To Selma*	4 15 pm
From Selma*	2 10 pm	To West Point	5 05 pm
From Opelika*	5 55 pm	To Montgomery*	11 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*	6 30 am	To Augusta*	8 00 am
From Covington	7 53 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	12 10 pm
From Augusta	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	2 45 pm
From Clarkston	1 56 pm	To Clarkston	3 15 pm
From Clarkston	4 35 pm	To Covington	6 20 pm
From Augusta*	5 45 pm	To Augusta*	11 15 pm

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

*No. 12, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	11 15 am	*No. 12 for Rome, N'w Y'k, Cincin'ti, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points	12 15 pm
*No. 11, from NewY'k, Knoxv'le, Nashv'le, and Cincinnati	6 50 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis	11 40 pm
*No. 15, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville	5 50 am	*No. 15, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	8 00 am
*No. 14, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon	11 15 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	7 05 pm
No. 13, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome	3 00 pm	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga	7 00 am

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)

From Lula	7 50 am	To Washington*	8 10 am
From Wash'gton*	12 10 pm	To Washington*	12 25 pm
From Wash'gton*	4 00 pm	To Lula	4 30 pm
From Wash'gton*	11 30 pm	To Washington*	6 20 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION, AUG. 2, '91.)

From Greenville*	6 30 am	To Lithia Springs. Sunday only	9 10 am
From Tallapoosa*	8 40 am	To Birmingham*	4:05 pm
From Birming'm*	12 15 pm	To Tallapoosa*	6:00 pm
From Lithia Spings Sunday only	5:20 pm	To Greenville*	11:45 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From F't Valley*	10 45 am	To Fort Valley*	4 00 pm

*Daily. †Sunday only. Other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD Company, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia. Time card in effect August 2, 1891.

Atlanta to Florida	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12	No. 14
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm	4 10 pm	12 30 am
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	8 42 pm	5 50 pm	2 03 pm
Ar Macon Junc	10 30 am	10 45 pm	7 55 pm	4 10 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	10 55 pm	8 05 pm	4 20 pm
Lv Macon	10 20 am		8 25 pm	
Lv Macon Junc	10 35 am		8 33 pm	
Ar Albany	2 55 pm		12 40 am	
Ar Thomasville	5 40 pm			
Ar Waycross			5 20 am	
Ar Brunswick			7 38 am	
Ar Jacksonville			8 30 am	

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville			6 30 pm	
Lv Brunswick			7 35 pm	
Lv Waycross			9 50 pm	
Lv Thomasville				8 30am
Ar Albany			1 45 am	11 00am
Ar Macon			6 30 am	5 35pm
Lv Macon	1 45 pm	3 45 am	7 00 am	6 10pm
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	6 00 am	9 17 am	8 42pm
Ar Atlanta	5 25 pm	7 45 am	10 50 am	10 20pm

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH

	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm
Lv Griffin	8 36 am	8 42 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	10 55 pm
Lv Macon	11 00 am	11 15 pm
Ar Savannah	6 20 pm	6 30 am
Ar Jacksonville	8 30 am	12 00 m

Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to Savannah; Pullman, Savannah to Jacksonville.

The Suburban Train to Hapeville. Lv Atlanta for Hapeville, daily except Sunday, from Whitehall st. crossing, 6:10 a. m., 1, 3, 5:10, 6:18, 8, 11 p. m. To East Point 10, 11, a. m., 6 p. m. Sunday 6, 7:25, 8:30 a. m., 2:10, 4, 7:15, 10:30 p. m. Lv Hapeville for Atlanta, daily except Sunday ... p. m. Lv East Point for Atlanta 11:30 a. m., 5:40 p. m.

SAVANNAH TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Jacksonville	6 30 pm	1 10 pm
Lv Savannah	6 40 am	8 10 pm
Ar Macon	1 20 pm	3 25 am
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	6 00 am
Ar Atlanta	5 25 pm	7 45 am

Pullman cars, Jacksonville to Savannah; Palace sleeping cars, Savannah to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.

		No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Atlanta		7 10 am	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin		8 36 am	5 50 pm
Lv Griffin		8 40 am	6 00 pm
Ar Columbus		11 35 am	9 10 pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on No. 1 and 12.

All trains above run daily.
W. H. GREEN, Gen. Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.
J. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt.
E. T. CHARLTON. Pass. Agt.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in effect August 2, 1891:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 56 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 05 p m	11 30 p m	5 05 p m	7 00 a m
Ar Newnan	5 25 p m	1 17 a m	6 42 p m	8 26 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 22 p m	2 24 a m	7 55 p m	9 35 a m
Ar W Point	6 47 p m	2 58 a m	8 30 p m	10 03 a m
Ar Opelika	7 26 p m	3 47 a m		10 52 a m
Ar Columbus				12 05noon
Ar Motgomry	9 25 p m	6 00 a m		
Ar Pensacola	5 15 a m	1 10 p m		
Ar Mobile	3 15 a m	1 21 p m		
Ar N Orleans	7 45 a m	4 35 p m		
Ar HoustnTex	9 45 p m	7 07 a m		

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT.

Lv Mongomry	9 35 p m	7 55 a m
Ar Selma	11 20 p m	9 45 a m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57*	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	8 25 pm	7 30 pm		
Lv Mobile	12 07 am	12 10ngt		
Lv Pensacola		11 30 pm		
Ar Montgomery	7 30 am	6 00 am		
Lv Selma	6 10 am	6 10 am		
Lv Montgomery	8 10 am	6 20 am		
Ar Columbus	12 05 pm	11 45 am		11 45 am
Ar Opelika	10 40 am	8 30 am		2 05 pm
Ar West Point	11 20 am	9 10 am	5 00 am	2 50 pm
Ar LaGrange	11 44 am	9 35 am	5 30 am	3 25 pm
Ar Newnan	12 47 pm	10 41 am	6 37 am	4 35 pm
Ar Atlanta	2 10 pm	12 05 pm	8 15 am	5 55 pm

*Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from Washington to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from Washington to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New Orleans to Washington, and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to Washington.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman drawing room buffet car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

EDM. L. TYLER, General Manager. R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'l Pass Agt.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.
W. H. McDOEL, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent. april6-d1y

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers

We are now located in our new office, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, where we have every facility for the transaction of a general banking business. Approved business paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. We issue interest-bearing certificates, payable on demand for limited amounts only, as follows: 4 per cent if left 90 days; 5 per cent if left 6 months. For the benefit of mechanics, laborers and people of small means, interest certificates issued for any amount desired from $1 upwards. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, $450,000. mar 8-dly-3mp

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. A. D. ADAIR, Vice President. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company
CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.
Solicits the accounts of solvent corporations, firms and individuals. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum paid on daily balances. Approved commercial paper discounted at current rates. Loans made on marketable collaterals.

E. C. ATKINS, President. J. H. JOHNSON, Manager. C. S. KINGSBERY, Treasurer. J. W. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.

Atlanta National Building and Loan Association
Rooms 13, 14 and 15 Gould Building.
Authorized capital..........$50,000,000 | Subscribed..........
☞Loans made on real estate to its members.
☞Invests money for capitalists on real estate.
☞The attention of investors is called to our permanent Investment Shares as a safe and profitable investment.
AGENTS WANTED. Trustworthy and experienced agents wanted throughout the south. For particulars apply to J.H. JOHNSON, Manager, P. O. box, 436, Atlanta, Ga. aug9-d6m

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President; EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier; JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President; JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.
Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $35,000
Liabilities Same as National Banks.
DIRECTORS: James W. English, W. P. Inman, M. C. Kiser, George W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edward C. Peters, P. H. Harralson, W. A. Russell, J. R. Gray, W. J. VanDyke, C. C. McGehee, J. Hurt.
Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.
This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

This is a domestic coal; thoroughly screened, burns to ashes and holds fire. It is mined by machinery, and is free from dust. It gives a bright, steady heat. It compares favorably with New-castle coal.
SPLINT COAL.
Prices lower than any other coal. A. H. BENNING, Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchant, cor. Simpson street and W. and A. R. R.; also 359 Decatur street. Telephones 356 and 1131.

SOME OF THE LEADING FIRMS OF THE CITY.

ATLANTA WIRE AND IRON WORKS Wire Railings, Wire Window Guards and Wire Elevator Enclosures for banks, stores, offices and public buildings. 30 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GOLDSMITH Real Estate and Loan Agency, 30 South Broad Street, have very large and desirable lists of improved and unimproved city properties. Deal largely in suburban and acreage lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of Atlanta.

A. L. CUESTA Importer and Manufacturer of Havana Cigars. 2 Edgewood Avenue.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Leaders in Sewing Machines. Standard Paper Patterns. Fashion Gazettes free. 63 Peachtree street.

ATWATER CARRIAGE COMPANY, Landaus, Carriages, Pheatons, Buggies and Wagons. The best vehicles at the lowest prices.

W. W. SWANSON Upholsterer, Tents and Awnings, Carpet Laying, Furniture Repaired and Polished, No. 76 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—A high-grade machine of the very best material, case hardened steel at wearing points; runs 50 per cent lighter, 25 per cent faster; 200 per cent more noiseless than the vibrating shuttle machines. We challenge comparison with any machine on the market. Standard Sewing Machine Co., 121 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.

D. MORRISON Real Estate Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter street. Makes a specialty of homes in the city and suburbs, and is now offering some splendid bargains to home-seekers in three, four and five-room houses on easy payments.

OPIUM AND WHISKY Habits Cured without physical or mental injury. Treatment identical with that of Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Illinois. For particulars address THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Edgewood Avenue and ... street, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROAD TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Tickets to all principal points. J. J. Swanson, Ticket Broker, 36 Wall St., opposite Union Depot.

ATLANTA MARBLE WORKS Marble and Granite. Fine Monumental Work of every description. Robbins Bros., Proprietors, ... Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga.

SMITH & STONEY The Purest Drugs and Medicines. Whitehall street, corner Mitchell.

J. J. LOGUE Tents, Awnings and Mosquito Nets. Furniture repaired and upholstered. ... Hunter street.

RUBBER STAMPS, Stamps, Stencil and Steel Stamps. Badges, Door Plates and Numbers, Hotel and Key Checks. Atlanta Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works, Telephone 519, 57 South Broad street.

W. M. SCOTT & CO., Real Estate Agents, city and mineral properties, pine lands and farms; money loaned at 8 per cent net. Office adjoining Kimball entrance.

MAIER & BERKELE Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Jewelers, Diamonds, Watches. Jewelry, Clocks. etc.; resetting diamonds and fine watch and jewelry repairing a specialty. 93 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga

RELIANCE LIQUOR CO. Importers and Bottlers, 157 Decatur street, wants orders for Wines and Liquors, in retail quantities at wholesale prices. Put up in quarts, pints and jugs.

THE BEST place to secure a business or shorthand education is at Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Ga. Terms reasonable. Time short. Success guaranteed. Send for circulars.

WELCH & TURMAN Renting, Sale and Investment Agents, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall street, do strictly a commission business, giving patrons benefit of all margins and advances. Refer to any Atlanta bank.

THE DRESDEN, China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Fruit Jars, Machines, Refrigerators, wholesale and retail. We are headquarters for all we sell. No larger assortment in the city. Prices low. Mueller & Koempel, No. 2 S. Pryor street, opposite Kimball House.

THOS. KIRKE & CO. Dealers in 74° Deodorized Gasoline, and Kerosene Oil. Southern agents for the Vapor cook stoves, Gas and Oil stoves, Wood and Coal stoves, House-Furnishing goods, etc. 57 & 59 Peachtree street.

THE OLD BOOK STORE Picture Framing.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH Mantels, Tile and Grates, Gas and Electric fixtures; Plumbers, Steam and Gas fitters. Architectural sheet metal workers. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

ROSE'S "PURITY" RYE. [Pure-Rye-Tea], only at 12 Marietta street, The R. M. Rose Co.

STOCKS' COAL CO. Dealers in Anthracite and Bituminous coal. Wholesale and retail. 97 W. Peters st.

PALMER BROTHERS Contracting Painters. Interior Hard-Wood finishers and decorators. Estimates given promptly. First-class work a specialty. Phone 563. Office: 51 South Broad street.

HAMPTON & HOLBROOK Real Estate Brokers, 22 South Broad, invite the public attention to the fact that they have for sale city and suburban property; also large acreage tracts near the city. We have conveyances always ready to show property.

D. O. STEWART & CO. Three, four, five and six-room houses in all parts of the city from $1,000 to $3,000. Have several houses on the installment plan.

THE LINEN STORE Wholesale and Retail, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.

C. J. DANIEL, 42 Marietta Street, Telephone 77. Wall Paper, Furniture, Window Shades, Curtain Poles and Room Moulding. The most elegant line of Wall Paper ever brought to the city. None but expert decorators employed. All work guaranteed.

OSLER FURNITURE DEALER Sales Room, 85 South Broad street. Headquarters for the $12 Suites of New Furniture. Second-hand Goods of every description bought and sold. Desks, Office Fittings, etc.

M. H. LUCAS & CO 22 South Pryor Street (next to Carshed). Real Estate in all parts of city and suburbs. See Journal Ad.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO., 34 Peachtree street. Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Builders' Hardware and Carpenters' Tools.

ATLANTA RUBBER CO. 16 Decatur Street, Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing, Hose, etc.

EUGENE JACOBS' Prescription Pharmacy, 58 Marietta street, Old Capitol building.

LESSONS IN OIL and China Painting at Lycett's Art Rooms, 93½ Whitehall street. Reduced rates for the summer months, especial training for ladies desirous of teaching; twenty years' experience; art materials for sale; write for lists and information.

M. HAVERTY Furniture Dealer. Office and salesrooms, 97 S. Broad; entrance ... Whitehall street.

PAUL & GULLAT M'F'G CO. Manufacturers and jobbers of Plumbers', Gas Fitters' and Mill Supplies, Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods of every description. 22 and 24 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WILLINGHAM & CO. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., ... Atlanta, Ga.

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W. GOLDSMITH, Secretary

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GRAY, Vice President;
OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

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Wire Railings, Wire Window Guards and Wire Elevator ...
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Cigars. 2 Edgewood Avenue.
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Carpet Laying, Furniture Repairing ...
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Liquors, in retail quantities ...
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We are headquarters for all ...
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Vapor cook stoves, Gas and ...
59 Peachtree street.
Tile and Grates, Gas and Electric ...
Plumbers, Steam and Gas fitters ...
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Rooms, 93½ Whitehall street ...
especial training for ladies ...
; write for lists and information ...
97 S. Broad; entrance ...
and jobbers of Plumbers ...
and Mill Supplies, ...
road street, Atlanta, ...
, Blinds, etc., ...

FROM REV. SAM SMALL.

HE WRITES A CARD ABOUT TWO LETTERS.

One He Wrote Mr. Harris, of Catoosa, the Other Mr. Harris's Reply—A Characteristic Letter.

To the Public: On my return to the city yesterday evening I read the reported proceedings of the house of representatives last Friday. In the report I saw that "Mr. Harris, of Catoosa," had suggested my name as that of the leader of the so-called "howling mob" which Mr. Warner Hill had dreamed had assaulted the state capitol the evening before.

I at once wrote, and this morning my son delivered, to "Mr. Harris, of Catoosa," the following note:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 1.—Mr. Harris, of Catoosa. Dear Sir: I have been absent from the city and state since Friday morning last, but on my return this evening my wife hands me the report of Friday's proceedings in the house, in which you charge me substantially with leading a mob to and into the state capitol on Thursday evening last.

The statement is absolutely false in every phase and feature, and I shall naturally expect from you an explicit and public retraction of the charge in the same presence where it was uttered and at your earliest opportunity.

It is not my desire to seek further than your own sense of truth and honor for this justice which is my due. Yours sincerely,

SAM W. SMALL.

This afternoon I received by mail the following uncouth, misspelled and thoroughly "Harris-of-Catoosa" letter:

STATE OF GEORGIA, HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES, ATLANTA, Ga., September 1, 1891.—Mr. Sam Small, Atlanta, Ga. Sir: Yours of this date to hand. In reply—will say, I made the following remarks & asked the following question. namely. I asked Mr. Hill of Meriwether—"If it were Sam Small or Small Sam." A number of men answered. it was Small Sam. My shots at the preechers there were substancially as follows. i e that they gave sanction to the meeting at the well by their presence & speeches. and that the "Gang" that came to capitol were apart & parcel of the Gang that met at the well. I have never charged any one as leader of the "Gang," but I denounce the meeting and all who took a hand it. This is all the explenation I have to make or will make. I still hold that the meeting was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated in Georgia. Respectfully,

L. P. HARRIS.

The above is not a satisfactory response to my letter, but it plainly indicates that the author of it is incapable of making a genteel, truthful and honorable response to a polite and just demand. He did charge me with leading the "gang," as he terms it, and intended so to charge, or he is so densely ignorant of the English language and its values that he does not know what he means when he mouths. I am inclined from the bad "spells" which sprinkle his letter, that the latter is his particular disease. I conclude, therefore, that it would be a waste of paper and time to write a second request for gentlemanly treatment to this escaped citizen—I mean that if the fool-killer or the schoolteacher ever weeded Catoosa county this misspelling misrepresentative escaped from them both.

"Mr. Harris, of Catoosa," knows that he did me a wrong when he mentioned my name in the manner and connection he did. He has not the manliness to admit his error and correct it like a brave man.

If he made a mistake as to the fact of my being the leader of the "gang" in the heat of the debate, he now adopts the error in the cool opportunity to correct it and becomes sponsor for what I repeat is an absolutely false statement in every phase and feature.

I understand that "Mr. Harris, of Catoosa," is a wit of the kind that Artemus Ward would call "an amoosin' cuss." His chief distinction, if I have heard aright from his fellow-members, besides his ability to mangle the English language, is his power—

In the brief changes of a moon
To be fiddler, statesman and buffoon!

The state capitol has been afflicted many times with failures, fanatics, fools and fops, but it has been reserved for Catoosa county to furnish the catalogue with the only original semi-simian freak, who, in the intervals of his uselessness "monkeys" for the members; becoming serious, however, when the opportunity occurs to be vicious and to fix the fangs of an ingrate in the lean flesh of the old soldiers who baptized in blood the county he misrepresents.

SAM W. SMALL.

MR. SEARS MAKES A STATEMENT.

He Seeks to Correct a Report Published in Another Paper.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—In Tuesday's Journal was an article criticising my action on the soldiers' home bill, in which the writer does me great injustice. He also eulogizes Judge Harrell and asks "why the people of Webster did not send Judge Harrell back to the legislature?" and says "he would have favored the state accepting the soldiers' home."

For the writer's benefit and all others concerned, I quote from a letter verbatim what Judge Harrell says on the subject in a letter to me:

"I am much gratified at the defeat of the so-called soldiers' home bill, and compliment you on your stand on that question."

How does that suit you? Believing THE CONSTITUTION will be just to all, I respectfully ask the publication of this card.

W. M. SEARS.

A Card from Lieutenant Mizell.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 1.—Editor Constitution: In an interview with the Hon. J. L. Clay, of Paulding, published in today's issue of your paper, the language used in connection with my name may create the impression that I was consulted and had knowledge of the intention of Mr. Clay to leave the command. I had no knowledge of any intention of that kind, and was not one of those of whom he took leave. Respectfully,

L. W. MIZELL,
Lieutenant Company D, Seventh Georgia Volunteers.

A Comrade's Endorsement.

DALLAS, Ga., September 2.—Editor Constitution: I must say in behalf of Mr. J. T. Clay that a better soldier never marched on Virginia's once sanguine soil than J. T. Clay. Kind and genial in camp, true and brave in battle, always ready and willing to do his duty. As to what motive prompted Mr. Clay to leave when he did, I know not, only what he has stated, and he is considered truthful by all who know best. I have a peculiar love for every member of the Seventh Georgia regiment that nothing can extinguish save that grim monster that sweeps all men of all ranks from earth. Respectfully,

DR. S. ROBERTSON.

The Boys' High School.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—Will you allow me a small space in your excellent paper to say a few words in regard to the Boys' High school?

It has had to fight its way from the beginning through the prejudice of some, the indifference of others and through many adverse circumstances It has never, until the last two years, had suitable quarters. Avoiding all sham and show the teachers have worked faithfully to give the scholars a thorough knowledge of the subjects taught, and train them to think and act for themselves. How well they have succeeded may be inferred from the following facts:

Nearly all of our boys are doing well. Those of our graduates who have gone off to other institutions of learning have taken high rank in their classes, and many have borne off the highest honors.

We have been informed by the superintendent that the chancellor of our university regards our school as among the best in the state.

Our graduates are found in all the honorable vocations of life, bearing themselves in a manly way, making good and useful citizens, bravely pushing on the car of progress and contributing largely to their country's honor and glory. You may find them in the machine shops, turning out the products of skilled labor; in the marts of trade, increasing the wealth of our land; in the sick room, relieving the pains of the afflicted; in our courts, pleading the cause of justice; in our legislative halls, speaking for right, truth and patriotism; in our schoolhouses, inculcating the principles of duty, of honesty, of self-dependence, abhorence for all that is bad and low; love for all that is good; and in the sacred desk, instructing the people in the principles of righteousness. When we consider these things, we can but feel a pardonable pride. The future prospects of the school are brighter than ever. The school increased until it became necessary for the board to give us another teacher. Professor M. L. Brittain will have charge of the first grade (A), and Professor W. J. Noyes will have charge of the second grade (B). These gentlemen were once before in the high school and were elected to principalships in the Crew street and Ivy street schools. They are gentlemen of fine qualifications and teaching ability, and good disciplinarians. Professor W. M. Slaton, who has been in the school for ten years, will teach the second grade. He is well known to the citizens as an excellent teacher. The principal will instruct the third grade. Our motto is, fidelity to duty and the highest interest of the school.

There is one thing we have regarded with sorrow. Some parents do not seem to appreciate the value of a high-school education. When their children get through the grammar schools, many of them quit and do not come to the high school at all; others start and drop out the first or second year. There may be a necessity for this in some cases—in many there is none.

In this age of money-making and haste-to-get-rich, boys are often put to work when they ought to be cultivating their minds, and preparing themselves for a useful future.

Take the question on the plan of money-making alone. The boy who goes to the high school three years and then works seven will make more money than the one who failed to go and worked ten; and after that the high school boy will have greatly the advantage of the other. He can obtain and fill places the other can never reach.

A boy with a meager education, in comparison with one who has had a high-school training, has about the same chance for success in life as the man armed with a barlow knife has in a personal conflict with one furnished with a good broadsword. Parents know better than the children what is best for them, and they should control in this matter, and not allow the children to govern them.

We hope our city council will soon furnish the means to buy a suitable lot and erect a house on it adapted to our purposes. Our present quarters are too small. We have no hall large enough to accommodate our debating society.

This feature of the school has been a great help to the scholars. It meets every Friday evening and the exercises consist of reading, debating and declamation. The scholars get a knowledge of parliamentary law that will be beneficial to them in public assemblies.

We very much need a good apparatus.

We earnestly ask the support and co-operation of all good citizens, and we will make the high school worthy of the grand and growing city of which we are all so justly proud. Let all applicants who desire to enter obtain tickets from the superintendent and come to the Boys' High school building next Friday morning, September 4th, at 9 o'clock, to be examined.

W. A. BASS,
September 2, 1891. Prin. B. H. H.

IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The examination for carriers on Tuesday a week attracted considerable interest. There are now thirty-five of these officials, but the work has grown so that five more are needed. A carrier's term is life-long, provided his conduct does not warrant dismissal. Postman Shelton, who resigned a few years ago, held the position for fourteen years—the record in Atlanta.

The pay these men receive is $600 a year for the first twelve months. After that the salary is $850 annually. In all cities, where the population is less than 75,000, this is the fixed pay. In places which are larger the carriers get $1,000 a year.

Will Return.

Tomorrow Judge W. T. Newman will return from his summer vacation at Keswick, N. C.

The regular session of court will not convene before October 4th, but there is a case fixed for next Thursday in the circuit court. It is that of the Chattanooga Medicine Company vs. Miles A. Thedford and W. P. Satterfield, of Gordon.

This is the only case set, but Judge Newman may be requested on his return to hear others.

Will Leave Today.

This afternoon, at 1:35 o'clock, quite a number of delegates to the annual convention of the Railway Mail Service Association will leave for the Thousand islands, accompanied by several ladies.

They are Messrs. R. E. Barry, Atlanta and New Orleans; W. R. Tyler, Camak and Macon; T. B. Ferris, Atlanta; G. T. Smith, Chattanooga and Meridian; J. A. Manget, Nashville and Atlanta; D. P. White, Wilmington and Jacksonville; I. F. Wikle, Cartersville and Talladega; J. W. McCoudy, Jackson and Mobile.

They will leave on the Western and Atlantic road. At Cincinnati they will join a party representing the eleventh, seventh, fifth, eighth and tenth divisions—all of the territory west of the Mississippi river.

Tomorrow morning at 8:10 o'clock the remaining delegates and alternates will go, leaving by the Richmond and Danville.

They will meet the other party at New York, where the representatives from the third and second districts will join them. On Sunday all will board a special train for their destination.

The convention meets for three days, beginning Tuesday. After its conclusion there will be a delightful pleasure tour for two weeks. Those leaving here will return the latter part of the month.

Back from the North.

Postmaster Lewis has returned from a summer vacation to Charlestown beach, R. I. This is the seventeenth successive year that he has gone there. He left Atlanta with his family, but Mrs. Lewis has accompanied her two sons to Cornell, where they will be enrolled at college the coming year.

IT SURPRISED THEM.

But the Young Couple Had a License, and Got There Just the Same.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] The marriage on Wednesday afternoon, of Mr. J. W. Parks and Miss Emma McElreath, was altogether a most novel affair.

Wednesday afternoon, as the ladies who form a class at the schoolroom of the "National Garment Cutter" were assembling, they met at the classroom a pretty country lass, who, upon interrogation, said she had come "just to look on."

Mr. Simons, one of the firm teaching this method, soon entered, and, seeing this new comer, cheerfully came to the conclusion, "another new scholar," and scarcely had his hopes been entertained, when in came the smiling, genial Esquire Seale, who excitedly asked Mr. Simons if he could "carry on a wedding in here."

"Yes," said he, "and I will help you."

Forthwith a table was produced. Mr. Mitchell, of the firm, asked to assist in reading over the license, and then the 'squire announced ready. And who should appear as the bride-elect but Mr. Simons's "new scholar."

A young man appeared upon the scene, and, removing his hat, he took the fair one by the hand and they presented themselves before the improvised altar to be married, and were promptly made man and wife.

'Squire Seale acquitted himself with great credit and brevity, and after blessing the couple bade them God speed on their life's journey.

Mr. Simons says that the 'squire blessed them, but others claim that he said, "May the Lord have mercy on your poor souls."

Wood Is Scarce.

LEXINGTON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—It is in fact becoming an object to obtain desirable fire-wood around Lexington. So much so that the good old hickory and oak fires of yore are but a legend of the past. Even pine wood is not always to be had conveniently at hand, it being necessary in most instances to haul it several miles to get enough for cooking purposes. In a few more years we will be forced to make coal our fuel exclusively.

Queer Things in Walker County.

LAFAYETTE, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] Captain J. C. Wardlaw brings in an Irish potato of the white elephant variety, weighing one pound and five ounces. It would do anybody's patch credit.

Henry Hartline brings in a monster double-faced sunflower, that has grown together at the top where the two discs meet. It is a novelty.

It Was the House Cat.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] Mr. J. C. Cooner, assisted by nineteen hounds, succeeded in capturing what was thought, to be a wildcat, in the Thompson and Buff settlement the other night. It turned out, however, to be Mrs. Jones's house cat, and now the whole town is laughing.

One More Rattler.

SHELLMAN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Will Snipes killed a rattlesnake at his front gate some days ago which had thirteen rattles and a button, and on being measured he was four feet and seven inches in length. Mr. Snipes informs us that he has killed several large rattlers near his house this year. The snake showed fight.

Walnut bedroom suites,
18 E. Hunter,
on easy payments.

LOAFERS AND LOUNGERS

WILL NOT BE ALLOWED IN ATLANTA.

The Masher Is Receiving a Good Deal of Attention—The People Don't Like Him. Orders from the Chief.

Atlanta is down on the masher.

And that term includes the idlers and loiterers who loaf around the streets and do nothing for a living.

All over the city complaints can be heard of such, and there seems to be a crusade against such parties.

"We want this thing stopped," said Chief Connolly and Assistant Chief Couch, yesterday, "and we want you policemen to arrest all loafers and loungers that you see.

"This thing has gone far enough, and if you can't catch them in the act of insulting ladies, why, arrest them anyhow if they can't show how they make a living."

That's the way the officers talk, and everybody agrees with them—except the mashers. The crusade has begun, and seems to be increasing in force every day. It applies to the corner loafers and others who make their presence objectionably apparent to ladies passing by, and, as the right ones cannot always be located, it is intended to break the entire crowd up.

"We are tired of it," said a citizen yesterday, "and I am glad to see that the police have taken the matter in hand. I have been kicking against this sort of a thing for a long time, and now it's started in its proper channel."

They all talk that way, and it is already having its effect.

Yesterday morning Tom Smith, a young and well-known white man, was tried by Judge Calhoun. The charge against him was idling and loitering, it being claimed that he loafed around the streets and did nothing for a living.

Smith claimed that he had been sick, but had worked a day and a half in March, and saved his money while he worked.

Judge Calhoun seemed to think that he didn't work much, and gave him fifteen days on the streets.

This sort of thing will be continued, and arrests will be made of all who can't show how they eke out an existence.

No Decision Yet.

No decision has been reached in the Shackelford detective case yet, and will not be for several days. Judge Calhoun is looking carefully into the matter, and will pronounce his decision in a short while. The case is exciting a good deal of attention.

Carried to Gadsden.

Mat Cooper was carried to Gadsden, Ala., yesterday. He is a negro arrested here a few days ago on suspicion of being wanted in that place for shooting a negro. He denies the charge, although he has been identified.

MISS MITCHELL'S FUNERAL.

She Is Laid to Rest Yesterday Morning. Impressive Services.

The funeral of Miss Mary E. Mitchell occurred yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The services were held at the residence, 286 Ivy street. There were present a very large number of young people, grieved at the loss of an esteemed friend. A profusion of floral offerings lay near the casket.

The services were conducted by Dr. Morrison. He spoke very impressively, and alluded frequently to the young lady's beautiful character.

The interment was at Oakland. There, "Nearer My God to Thee," was touchingly rendered.

Will Raise Stock.

CUTHBERT, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Several progressive spirits living at the pretty and prosperous town of Coleman, in this county, have become thoroughly disgusted with the watermelon business and its stealage, and have consolidated their landed interests, heretofore devoted to the melon culture, formed a joint stock company, and will interest themselves in raising stock on a large scale.

Randolph county probably raises more stock than any southwest Georgia county. The undertaking at Coleman will be the biggest thing yet undertaken in this line in the county. We see no reason why those at Coleman, like the rest who have undertaken the business, should not make the scheme a paying one.

No More Church Dinners.

LEXINGTON, Ga., September 2.—[Special.] There has been a revolution in August meetings this summer that strikes many heretofore attendants forcibly. It is a doing away with the two sermons and the dinner attachment on Sundays. This change has been made by a majority of churches, it being brought about by the fact that such meetings had partaken more of a picnic than of a religious nature. It will cut down the usual attendance, but that is not at all objectionable.

A Big Horse Race.

QUITMAN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—A big horse race is to be run on the new track at this place, Monday, September 21st. The race will be between Durrance's sorrel and Young's bay mares, a quarter dash for $200 a side. Mr. J. H. Durrance, of Tattnall county, was here Thursday, the contract was signed that day and a forfeit of $100 was put up. The race is sure to come off then, and it will doubtless draw a big crowd.

Raising Rice.

QUITMAN, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Some of Morven's progressive farmers are trying their hand at raising rice, and are making a big success of it. Frank Jones says there will be at least a thousand bushels raised there this year, and that lots of it will make fifty bushels to the acre. The kind planted is what is known as the "country" or "highland" rice.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

1866---THE OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH---1891

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS

Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes!

Just opened an immense shipment of new Dress Goods. Over our counters this week we will show the largest and most varied stock of new Paris styles in wools, we think, in the southern states. Our buyer has been extremely fortunate, being present just in time to secure choice patterns. The colorings and designing are exquisitely beautiful, blending in soft harmonious shadings, mellow and pleasant to the eye, rendering these new Parisian effects superb in elegance and richness. The trade is fortunate in having a mammoth and varied stock to select from. Everybody can be pleased in price, design and style.

COME THIS WEEK.

It will cost you nothing to see these beauties. We know that it will pay us to show them. Therefore we invite every lady in Atlanta and those visiting our city to come this week and allow us the pleasure to show you the largest and most varied stock of imported Dress Goods in styles and designs never seen on the continent before. Again we invite YOU to come. It is a pleasure as well as profitable to us to have you examine these exquisitely beautiful new styles. You can buy when it suits you, BUT COME THIS WEEK, then tell your neighbors what you saw. Full stock in every department. Prices and quality guaranteed.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Will be offered during this week to all newcomers in search of Bedroom, Parlor and Dining Room

FURNITURE

—AND—

ONE HUNDRED OFFICE DESKS!

With Hat Racks, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Folding Beds, Fancy Chairs, Fancy Desks and Tables with hundreds of new and Elegant articles being opened daily. These goods must be sold. Over 1,000 complete suites to select from. Big bargains in Sideboards, Extension Tables and Dining Room Chairs. 500 Oak Rockers, 100 pairs Cold Blast Feather Pillows, 300 Springs and Mattresses, 50 $20 Oak Suites ready for Monday Morning, 20 new Parlor Suites, 100 rolls Ingrain Carpets, 50 Metal Beds. Come and see this stock.

LIBERAL TERMS.

P. H. SNOOK & SON

EO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec'y and Treas

The Brown & King Supply Co.



Manufacturers and Dealers in Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Headquarters for Corrugated and Crimped Iron Roofing. Wood-Split Pulleys.

Write for prices and discounts.

ATLANTA, GA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Southern Sanitarium

"WATER CURE."

THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind south. During its 16 years of continuous operation, nearly 4,000 invalids have been restored to health.

Location—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

Accommodations—Home-like and elegant.

Dietary—Abundant, hygienic, well prepared and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.

In conjunction with usual approved remedial agents are employed the celebrated

Moliere Thermo-Electric Bath,

improved Turkish, Russian, Roman, electric-vapor, chemical baths and all hydropathic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Sweedish movements by steam propelled machinery and by trained manipulators. Massage, pneumatic and vacuum treatment, etc., etc.

Physicians sending cases here, either for hydro-therapeutic management or surgical operations, may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and cure. Remedial facilities an especial boon for invalid ladies. For pamphlet, references, etc., address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
134 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
june28—d3m top sum res

A. B. Darling, Formerly Battle House, Mobile.
Hiram Hitchcock, Formerly St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.

The largest, best appointed and most liberally managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
july1-d3m wed, fri, mon. snu

Oakland Heights Sanatorium!

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Most Complete Health Resort in the South.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST DESIRABLE IN the south for persons who need rest and medical attention. No hotel in Asheville has as well furnished rooms and its cuisine is unequaled. Only in the case of patients is the diet regulated. The table is an important feature of the sanatorium. Elevators, open fire place, electric lights and bells, music hall, billiard parlor, tennis court, etc.

The water is pure and plentiful, coming from a large, limpid spring near by. The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as care and money can make them. Persons suffering with throat and lung troubles are greatly benefited by a stay at this place. The medical management is under the direction of Dr. P. W. Neefus, recently of the Jackson sanitorium, at Dansville, N. Y.

The sanatorium is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and cure of all nervous and chronic diseases. The bath departments are new throughout and are under the supervision of competent and skilled attendants. The methods of treatment include all forms of baths, the medicated vapors, Turkish, electric, Russian, Roman moliere, thermo-electric, electro-chemical, massage, electricity in all its forms, also Swedish movements. Medical attendance and every form of treatment included in price of room. Beautiful drives, fine livery, magnificent mountain scenery.

Although the comfort and welfare of the sick are the first considerations, every opportunity is given to those who desire to spend a pleasant and profitable season here. Address for further particulars

MISS EMILIE VAUGHN,
aug11—d2m ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HOTEL VENDOME

Centrally Located. All the Latest Improvements.

Broadway & 41st St., New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN
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BE A MAN

APOLLO WAS A PERFECT MAN.

PERFECT IN FORM!—MATCHLESS IN WAR! So anxious were the ancients for stalwart men that puny boys at birth were put to death. Every MAN can be STRONG and VIGOROUS in all respects.



YOUNG MEN OR OLD, suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost or Failing Manhood, Physical Excesses, Mental Worry, Stunted Development, or any PERSONAL WEAKNESS, can be restored to PERFECT HEALTH and the NOBLE VITALITY of STRONG MEN, the Pride and Power of Nations. We claim by years of practice by our exclusive methods a uniform "MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS" in treating all Diseases, Weaknesses and Afflictions of Men. Testimonials from 50 States and Territories.

OUR NEW BOOK will be sent free, sealed, postpaid, for a limited time. Get it while you can. Full Explanations for HOME TREATMENT. You can be FULLY RESTORED as Thousands have been by us. Read our testimonials. Address at once ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

FREE CURE FOR MEN ONLY!

Vigor Restored. Parts Enlarged. I have at last found positive cure. I will gladly send the recipe (sealed) FREE to any sufferer. No humbug, but a reliable, permanent cure. Address J. D. HOUSE, Box ..., Albion, Mich.

aug8—d150t sat tues thur

CORRUPT CHILE.

AN AMERICAN WHO HAS LIVED THERE

Gives Interesting Information—Balmaceda Compared to the Late President Arthur. Egan a Natural Revolutionist.

Mr. Henry J. Martell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., passed through Atlanta yesterday en route for Punta Gorda, Fla. Mr. Martell was formerly a resident of Chile, and, in the course of a conversation with a CONSTITUTION reporter, threw some interesting side-lights upon the recent struggle there.

"I lived for over three years in Valparaiso and Santiago," said Mr. Martell. "I went to that country with a scheme to introduce the Maxim automatic cannon and other firearm novelties, and was, of course, thrown into more or less contact with government circles. I arrived shortly after the election in 1886, and knew Balmaceda very well. He had been chief minister, and I regard him as an exceedingly clever man. He is a sort of cross between a ward politician and a carpet knight, and in these two characteristics comes nearer the late President Arthur than any American I can think of. He is very suave, quite a student at odd times, and some years ago he published a little book of poems for private circulation. I have a copy. One of the poems is entitled, 'By Such Fell Angels,' alluding to an ambition, and nowadays it seems rather prophetic."

"What of his methods?"

"Well, they speak of Chile as a republic, but the fact of the matter is, that it has been, and is now, simply a military despotism. Whoever has the army has the government. When Balmaceda issued his celebrated budget last January he increased the pay of private soldiers from $9 to $13.50 a month, and officers in proportion. He did nothing for the navy, and it immediately flopped over to the congressional party. That accounts for the fact that it has been the regular army on one side and the regular navy on the other."

"What kind of men are the leaders of the congressional party?"

"Politicians whose watchword is 'Reform,' just as we have had it in this country, time and again. It is undeniable that the suspicion of spoilsmen attaches to most of them, and the best business interests of the country have not the greatest confidence in their intentions. However, it was a choice of evils. Personally, they are capital fellows. Trumbull, the congressional agent who got into that Itata mess at San Francisco, is a perfect Adonis, and the brainiest young man I know anywhere. By the way, I see the newspapers insist on printing his name as Richard. It is Ricardo. He is half Chilean, half American. Senor Irarriazaval, the congressional civil leader, is a fine type of Spanish don, and a great after-dinner orator—a sort of Depew of that country."

"Was the Balmaceda government as corrupt as reported?"

"Fully. To illustrate: While I was trying to obtain some concessions, one go-between coolly demanded $1,000. I refused to come down and he made out an account and put it in the hands of a collector, just as one might a grocery bill. This fellow hounded me nearly to death, and I eventually complained to one of the ministry, who advised me to pay up to sustain my credit. How was that for nerve? It was necessary to approach another member of the cabinet through a notorious woman, who kept a disreputable house. She sold wine at about $8 a bottle in our money, and the way to get an audience with the official was to buy a basket of it. General Alcerrica, who was killed before Valparaiso, was an adventurer with an astonishingly infamous history. Indeed, I heard one story about him that is so extraordinary that I simply don't dare to tell it. If true, it would set the whole world agog."

Speaking of the future of Chile, Mr. Martell said:

"The Balmaceda faction is as dead as Cæsar. The naval engagement at Valparaiso foredoomed them. They were cut off on every quarter, and as a friend of mine wittily observed, it was a case of provisional government on one hand and a government without provisions on the other. But I think it will be a long time before the congressionalists restore equilibrium and I hazard the guess that they will be in each other's hair inside of six months. The currency is in a dreadful condition and business of every sort is in a state of collapse. I was there in January last and found merchants everywhere in despair, awaiting the worst with an apathy that is characteristic of the country. Gold had become a curiosity, nobody had any credit and bankruptcy was the order of the day. It will take a long time for outside capital to regain confidence or invest a dollar."

In regard to Minister Egan, Mr. Martell said that public opinion in Valparaiso and Santiago undoubtedly classed him with the Balmaceda faction.

"He was very intimate with the dictator," said Mr. Martell, "and I have frequently seen them out driving together. This was construed by the people as indicating the attitude of the United States, and I think it highly probable that his passport will be returned by the new government. The fact is, Egan was the worst man in the world to send to a revolutionary South American republic. He is a natural-born revolutionist himself and can no more keep out of a row than an Irishman at Donnybrook fair. I am surprised, however, in view of his antecedents, that he did not side with the patriots. No, I never heard of his being interested in niter properties."

"What will they probably do with Balmaceda, if they get him?" asked the reporter, as Mr. Martell was stepping aboard his train.

"Oh, they will shoot him, of course. This talk about torture is all rank nonsense. I never heard of but one case of the kind while I was in Chile. That was an alcalde in the interior, who had a woman's ears cut off, and he was fined and deposed from his office for it."

Hives, pimples, boils, and other blood affections show themselves at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all such troubles by its powerful action upon the blood. Sold by all druggists.

Angostura Bitters, says a long time sufferer from indigestion, thoroughly cured me. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Public School Notice.

Pupils not regularly promoted to the high schools from the grammar schools, will report at the respective high schools at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, September 4th.

Pupils applying for second grade Boys' High school, not having report cards to show standing for last year, will also be present for examination at the same time.

All high school teachers will be present to conduct these examinations.

Principals of the grammar schools will meet the superintendent in his office at 12 o'clock Friday.

General normal class of white teachers at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday, September 5th. Normal class of colored teachers at 11 o'clock a. m.

All schools open Monday, September 7th, at 8 o'clock.

Oak bedroom suites,
on easy payments,
18 E. Hunter.

Chiropodist Removal.

Dr. Henry Heath, who has made such a fine reputation here as a chiropodist, and who has been located at the Kimball house, has removed to the Kiser building on S. Pryor street, where he will still continue to treat persons suffering with their feet in the same highly satisfactory manner that has made him such an enviable reputation in his line in Atlanta. thurs sun.

THE COURTHOUSE.

Gossip Gathered in the Various Departments Yesterday.

Ordinary Calhoun was appealed to by W. T. Avara and W. W. Thompson, yesterday, in behalf of three orphans—two girls and one boy. These children's mother, Mrs. Daisy Barnes, was not present. She had interposed no objection to placing her children in the keeping of the petitioners, and Ella was given Mr. Avara, and Olin and Sarah were given Mr. Thompson, in whose custody they will remain till they are twenty-one years of age.

* * *

Mr. Theodore Leftwitch yesterday filed in the clerk's office of the city court a suit for damages against Mr. H. Y. Snow, the Forsyth street commission merchant. The complainant, Mr. Hugh L. C. Hardeman, avers that he was walking past the defendant's store after dark August 8, 1891, when he stepped upon a mass of decayed fruits and was thrown to the ground, sustaining severe injuries.

* * *

Judge Marshall J. Clarke will return to the city tomorrow.

THE ALTO'S TRIUMPH.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

"From all envy, hatred and malice, good Lord deliver us," slowly continued the minister.

"Good Lord deliver us," echoed the congregation.

* * * *

It was a day of triumph for the soprano of the choir.

All the city folks who were passing the summer in cool Berryville were in the congregation, and the alto, her deadly enemy, had such a cold that she could not sing a note.

So she soared aloft in highest notes of gladsome praise, while the unfortunate alto sat upon the back bench in the choir loft, consumed with envy that even her dampest tears could not quench.

"Glory be for evermore!" droned the bass with gusto.

"Glory be for evermore!" shrilled the tenor with fervor.

Then the soprano took it up, took up the glad strain, "Glory be for evermore!" Took it up and held it fondly, took it up and played with it among the lower notes. Snatched it again from the deeps and ran up the vocal scale with it in her teeth, throwing it out above the heads of the enraptured congregation and catching it again before it could strike bottom, as she swept up the scale and over the measures in triumphant joy. It was a day of triumph for her, indeed. Again she took up the fervid cry, "Glory be for evermore!" Striking the lowest note in her compass, she gloriously rolled up the chromatic scale with the pæan of victory—up—up—up—with her swaying head far back, her straining eyes half closed, her mouth round and open with the full crescendo of the pouring flood of melody. Up—up—up—higher and higher, till the air quivered in unison, and the souls of the listeners lost themselves in ecstacy. Up—up—up—

Then suddenly, without warning:

"Yeuch—yeuch! Chow—uch—uch—uch—chow-whickerren!"

Her voice broke into a choking gasp, a thin reedy wheeze, a horrible, eye-starting gurgle—she turned black in the face—and fell backward into the choir chairs behind the green curtains in front of the loft.

The minister glared wildly from his place, hanging over the pulpit's edge.

The entire congregation rose as one man to leap upon the pew seats and strain into the unknown horror with bursting eyes.

The Associated Press representative dashed out the side door on a dead run for the telegraph office, to wire in the death of a choir singer from a burst blood-vessel.

When from the deathly stillness which hung over the fatal loft came a hissing whisper that stung the furthest ear distinctly:

"Ah—h—! Swallowed it, did she? Indeed! I told her once that if she would open her mouth like that in summer-time she'd have to get a screen door to keep the flies out! Why don't some one chunk her in the back once or twice?"

It was the alto's voice.

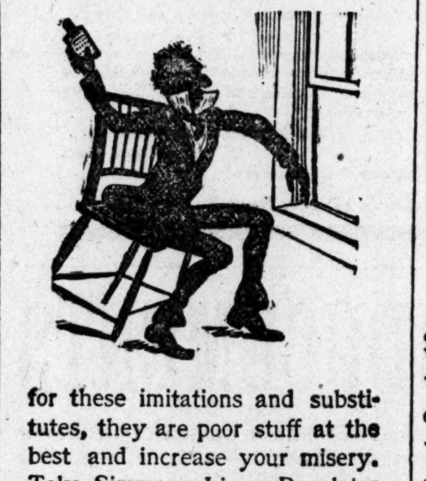
* * * *

"From envy, hatred and malice, good Lord deliver us!"

Athens Receives Her First Bale.

ATHENS, Ga., September 2.—[Special.]—Athens received her first bale of cotton yesterday. It weighed 515 pounds and was raised by Mr. A. C. Arnold, of Oglethorpe. It was taken in charge by the Reaves Warehouse Company, and will be sold for Mr. Arnold.

LOOK OUT!!!



for these imitations and substitutes, they are poor stuff at the best and increase your misery. Take Simmons Liver Regulator only. You will know it by the large red Z on the face of every package and by the relief it gives when taken for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR ONLY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philad'a, Pa.

H. P. ASHLEY,

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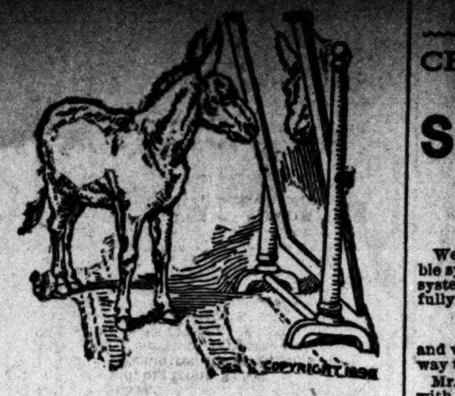
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The ass thought himself as fine looking as his neighbor, the horse, until he, one day, saw himself in the looking-glass, when he said "What an ass am I!"

Are there not scores of people who cannot see themselves as others see them? They have bad blood, pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other kindred disfigurements. All these annoying things could be entirely eradicated, and the skin restored to "lily whiteness," if that world-famed remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, were given a fair trial.

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CRYSTAL LENSES
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Quality First and Always.



We have unequaled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

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USE HICKEY'S MAGIC HAIRALINE For the prevention of BALDNESS removing DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases free. For sale by all druggists and E. J. HICKEY, manufacturer, Nos. 212 & 214 Eighth st., Augusta, Ga.

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The finest manufacturing site in the city of Atlanta, 182 feet railroad frontage with side track; 167 feet Marietta street frontage, average 150 feet deep; cannot be duplicated in Atlanta. For convenience, bright future prospect, for increase in value and close-in property, manufacturers never will have such an opportunity to buy a site. Investors can buy the property and double their money in a few years. It is a real extra fine investment. Call on

RESPESS & CO.,
No. 5 N. Broad St., (Old No.) Atlanta, Ga., and secure a real bargain.

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50 acres land, Flat Shoals Road, 4 miles from center of city. Fine meadow, 40 acres original woods; $50 per acre; easy payments.

25 acres one block of depot at Hapeville. Good 6-r house; $3,500. Very cheap.

5 acres on Hunter street, near city limits; very cheap—$3,000.

440 acres, near Peachtree road, 7 miles from city, at $35 per acre. Money in this.

202¼ acres, between Hapeville and Manchester, ¾ mile from latter; only $25 per acre.

WARE & OWENS.

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Handsome vacant lot in neighborhood of new Equitable building and Moore, Marsh & Co. s. Never offered before.
151 feet front on prominent street in heart of the city—a big bargain. $90 per front foot.
Handsomest piece of property on Peachtree st, south of executive mansion.
10 acres—Fort and Eighth streets; $12,000.
150 feet front on Piedmont ave, running through to another street. Must be sold.
An opportunity very seldom offered—a handsome Peachtree lot; cheap and on the installment plan.
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Two-room house, Bellwood, $700.
Business lot, 27x175 feet, Whitehall street, at a low figure.
8 acres, West End, $7,000.
10 acres near proposed site for new reservoir, west Atlanta, $4,500.
3 acres Bellwood, big front, $2,500.
105-acre farm, Peachtree street, $3,500.
We sold $40,000 worth of property last week, and will keep things moving. Come to see us.
Money to loan on real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate.
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Regarding the system taught by us, The New York Times says: "This is the latest and in most respects by far the best book on phonography that has yet been published."

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Virginia Female Institute

STAUNTON VA., MRS. GEN. J. E. B. STUART, Principal. The fall session opens Sept. 17, 1891. Best advantages in every department, with every home comfort and admirable care. For full particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the Principal. aug2-6w-sun tues thurs.

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Thirty-first session opens on the 17th Sept., 1891 Situation in Piedmont Region of Va., on the Rich and Danville R. R., 54 miles from Washidgton, D C. A very successful school, with superior buildings and strong faculty, and delightful location. For particulars address GEO. G. BUTLER, A.M., Principal. july12—39t su tu thur

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With its greatly enlarged quarters, this school has also a greatly enlarged faculty, including, in addition to its former teachers, Mrs. A. E. Cox, sciences; Miss Williams, mathematics; Professor Collonge, French and Italian; Miss Knight, vocal music; Miss Allen, kindergarten; and music and art teachers just from the north. Session opens September 14, 1891.

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Best school in the south. Teaches the best system extant. More teachers, hence more attention. More typewriters, hence more practice than is obtained at any other school in the country. Four-fifths of the official reporters of the United States use the Graham system. We have nearly 600 graduates in position, over 250 in this city. Fall and winter is the time to learn shorthand. Send for our large catalogue and book of testimonials.

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Sam'l W. Goode & Co.,

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RENTING PROPERTY.

We have a number of applications on file for good renting property, and those having such property for sale will find it to their interest to place same on our sale list now.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

$750 buys a big bargain in three beautiful lots near Capitol avenue. Two are 50x120 feet, and one 76x120 feet. Alley in rear; covered with shade trees; inside city limits. Must go quick or price raised. Don't miss it.

We have for sale at a low price the most desirable piece of central business property now on the market. Those seeking an investment in strictly gilt-edge Atlanta dirt will do well to investigate.

ORMEWOOD LOTS

NO CASH. ALL TIME.

TO THOSE WHO BUILD AT

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Just outside city limits, beyond Grant park, on dummy line to Soldiers' Home.

CASH PRICES ON LONG TIME.

Call for plats. Large lots.
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ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

5 S. PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

FARMS! FARMS!

Do you wish to sell your farm? If so, send to us for blank contract and we will advertise your property free of charge. We are making arrangements to advertise extensively in the northern and western states, so do not delay in sending in full description of what you wish to sell.

We offer the following: Choice farm of about six hundred acres, only half mile from railway station and three miles from county seat. Four hundred acres in original and second growth timber. Large 8-room house in one of the most beautiful groves in the state, good barn, ginhouse, etc., fine mineral spring, 75 acres of bottom land that never overflows; price, $4,500; easy terms.

Stock farm, 500 acres, in Greene county, about half open land, balance timber, a good deal of bottom set in Bermuda grass. Two good dwellings, six rooms each, one with slate roof, kitchen, barns, corncribs, tenant houses, etc., good orchard; price, $5,500, $1,500 cash.

Fine farm, 405 acres, in Greene county, 2½ miles from railway station, 300 acres open land, 40 acres bottom, 6-room cottage, new ginhouse, good stables, etc. First-class road to depot; price, $4,000.

One of the finest farms in Fulton county, 8 miles north of Atlanta, consisting of 200 acres, of which 75 acres are in open land and 65 acres in original growth timber and 60 acres of bottom land. Large 6-room house, stables, corncribs, servants' house, etc., good orchard; price, $12,000.

We have a large list of city and suburban property amongst which are some bargains that we shall be glad to show buyers.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
5 S. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga.
ROBERT MILLER, Manager.
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5 WALL STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.

For less than you could possibly buy and build in the same locality I can sell an A1 eight-room residence on

SOUTH PRYOR STREET,

situated on a nice lot, 50x150, in fine neighborhood, with every convenience. Price, $5,500.

On Capitol avenue, surrounded by other lovely homes, I am prepared to offer

TWO FINE RESIDENCES,

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G. W. ADAIR,

No. 5 Kimball House.
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ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE.

$2,000 will buy the very best bargain on the market, in a large and beautiful residence lot on first-class street, on north side of city, within half block of electric line, and will make two fine lots.
$1,600—Nice Inman Park lot, 50x200.
$3,000—Capitol avenue house and lot, near Georgia avenue.
$3,500—Morris street house, 7 rooms, and lot, 50x200.
$2,000—Capitol avenue lot, 53x197, near Georgia avenue.
$1,800—Georgia avenue corner lot, near Capitol avenue.
$4,750—House 6 rooms, large corner lot, West End.
We want a home on a good lot on a good street not to cost over $2,500; cash waiting.
$3,500—3½ acres land and 5-r house just this side Decatur, fronting Ga. R. R.
$3,750—Home, 8 rooms and lot, 68 feet front, on corner; paved street, and only three-quarters of a mile from carshed.
HAPEVILLE—We have one tract of 41½ acres and one of 18½ acres, beautiful land; this side of depot at Hapeville, with plenty of fine railroad front; big chance for a spec in either one; we can give bargains, and sell on easy terms.
$3,000—Buys a beautiful Jackson street lot.
$2,400—Capitol avenue lot this side of Georgia avenue.
$9,500—Lovely W. Peachtree lot; elegant shade; street paved in front; near Kimball street.
$4,000—Nice 6-room house and large lot, in half block of Capitol avenue, and near in; cheap.
$2,500—7-room house and half acre lot at Decatur; a nice home.

Office 10 East Alabama St. Telephone, 363.

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HOMES—Anything from a cabin to a mansion, acreage property and lots in all parts of the city at strictly summer prices.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

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We offer now the best bargain that we have ever seen since we have been in the real estate business. It will pay easily in the next 12 months 300 per cent. Come in and see us. Easy payments. You can't afford to miss this. Goldsmith, 30 S. Broad St.

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FOR SALE BY

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

Elegant home on Powers street.
Also, one on Washington street.
Fine vacant lot on Washington street.
Also, one on Rawson street.
Large vacant lot on West Peachtree street.
Also, several on Peachtree street.
Nice lots at $30 per foot, Piedmont avenue.
Boulevard, Jackson street, Highland lots cheap.
Nice home on Jackson street.
200 acres of land near Hapeville.
Large house and lot on Wheat street, renting for $50 per month, for $5,500.
Nice little home on Wheat street, $2,100.
Two 3-room houses on Frazier street, $2,000.
90x125, Highland avenue, $1,800.
100x160, Windsor street, $1,500.
46x150, Fortress avenue, $750.
90x410, Boulevard.
90x210, Boulevard and Rice.
90x210, Jackson and Rice.
85x170, Jackson.
52x152, Jackson.
50x200, Irwin.

FOR RENT.

Large store and basement, Broad street.
Large store and basement, Whitehall street.
Large brick residence, W. Cain street.
Several small houses.
Also, 5-room house and five acres of land inside old city limits, $12.50 per month.

We have customers wishing to buy $100,000 worth of Atlanta rent-paying property. Also a number who wish homes, ranging from $2,500 to $10,000. Call at our office and list your property with us if you want to sell. The hot season is over—we are all down to business.

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Real Estate Broker,

Mineral, Timber, County and City Lands For Sale.

Jellico Coal, Wholesale or in Carload Lots.

Also headquarters for Copenhill property, 6 lots for sale, a plat of which is in my office on exhibition. Come and make your choice.

I have entered on my books for sale upwards of $900,000 of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best to suit him.

No. 104—3,600 acres coal land in north Georgia; this coal and coke have been analyzed, showing a high grade, suitable for blast furnace coke second to none in the south; price $35 per acre, or will sell within next 30 days one-half interest in above property for $60,000. A plat of this property to be seen in my office.

No. 117.—Plantatation of 1,200 acres, adjoining the city of Perry, Houston county. The mansion is in the city and contains ten rooms with every convenience for the family, situated in a beautiful oak grove. The plantation can be divided into five farms, one 6-room house with several cottages, barns and other buildings suitable to the plantation. It is high table land of a superior quality for the growth of sugar cane, cotton, corn and stock. There is a never-failing stream of water running through the property. A beautiful fish pond can be made with but little expense; about 700 cleared, from 200 to 300 in pasture, the remaining in timber. It is situated in one of the most healthy parts of the state. This property has been in possession of the owner and is in a high state of cultivation, with every convenience; a number of good wells of water. There are good churches and schools in the city, and the society of Perry is very good. It is now offered for sale as a whole or to be divided into farms. Price $25,000. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent.
EDWARD PARSONS,
24 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. O. STEWART. D. M. KYLE.

D. O. STEWART & CO.,

No. 4 N. Broad St.,
Telephone 1084.

REAL ESTATE.

Here is a list of special bargains that we offer for this week:

$4,000 for 8-room house on large lot, Church st.; 7 minutes' walk from Kimball house.
$6,000 for 7-room house Wheat street, close in.
$400 per acre for 45 acres on Peachtree; big bargain.
$5,500 for five 4-room houses, on good street and fine locality, close in, never vacant, 160 feet front, by 100 feet deep; $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
$4,000 for elegant house on Crew street, lot 60x165, alley on side and rear; 7-room house; water and gas; easy terms.
$15,000 for 405 acres half mile of Buckhead, heavily timbered, several houses on the property. Here is a chance for a big speculation.
$20,000 for 80 acres three miles out, no better locality, electric cars near by.
$10,000 for 11-room house in the heart of the city, corner lot, 60x110. This is a big bargain; house is brick, and as good as new.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 20 PEACHTREE ST.

$1,400 buys store, 3 and 2-room house on lot 40x130 to alley; rents for $16.25 per month; ⅓ cash; balance easy.
$3,500 buys 11-room house, lot 50x140; good improvements, on Hilliard st; ⅓ cash; balance to suit.
We have the cheapest place in the city: 211 feet on Decatur st., running back to railroad with 8 houses on same; $12,000; ⅓ cash, balance easy; buy it. Adjoining property bought by Georgia and North Carolina railroad.
$1,400 buys 5-room house renting for $17 per month on Butler st., very near Decatur street; $800 cash, balance easy without interest.
$5,250 buys 8-room house, lot 50x150, to alley, very near in on South Pryor st.
$1,300 buys new 3-room house on Kelly st.; 600 cash balance 6 and 12 months.
$1,850 buys 4-room house, lot 50x100, with side alley; splendid neighborhood; $750 cash; balance $20 per month.
$7,500 buys lovely, shady lot 94x120 on West Peachtree st., near Peters park; all around selling for $100 per foot. This is the prettiest lot in the neighborhood.
$1,400 buys new 4-room house, corner lot, [illegible] to alley, on Piedmont ave. Owner needs money hence this sacrifice.
$7,500 buys elegant home complete, all improvements, on large lot on Forest ave., near Jackson st., terms easy.
We have an excellent house to rent; convenient to old capitol and custom house. Good [illegible] for right party.
SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 20 Peachtree.